

# The Gleichen Call.

Devoted to the Up-Building of Gleichen and the Development of the District Generally

WITHOUT  
IRRIGATION  
—THE—  
Gleichen  
District  
HAD  
Highest  
Average Yield  
OF  
Wheat & Oats  
—IN—  
Sunny Alberta  
In 1906  
ACCORDING TO  
GOVERNMENT  
STATISTICS

Year III., No. 40.

GLEICHEN, ALBERTA, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1909.

\$1.50 Per Year

**Regular Savings Count Up**

when deposited in the  
Traders Bank.

Regular deposits of One,  
Two or Three Dollars grow into  
tens and hundreds, more quickly  
than larger ones made only  
occasionally.

It is a mistake to wait as some  
do, till they have accumulated a  
good-sized amount. Get the  
habit of depositing something,  
even if only a dollar, every week  
or every fortnight.

**THE TRADERS  
BANK OF CANADA**

GLEICHEN, ALTA.

## Incorporation Work Must Be Done Over

MINUTES OF MEETING LOST AND LEGAL  
IRREGULARITY THE CAUSE

It now transpires that the work of incorporating Gleichen has all to be done over again, owing to a number of errors being made in making the application to the legislature. It appears that the errors are more of the nature of technicalities in which points of the law are involved which up to the present seem to be a little too deep for the ordinary individual to reason out. But the fact remains that the work must all be done over again, starting from the initial steps.

For more than a week past Councilors Bray and Ostrander have been figuring the matter over, having learned from Edmonton that the application and papers sent into the department were irregular. Mr. Lafferty, representing the firm of Messrs. Ross, Short, Selwood & Harvie, of Calgary, had the engineering of the incorporation legally, but being a student fell into error. However, after a visit from Secretary-treasurer Johnston to Calgary, Mr. Selwood came to Gleichen and spent Friday and Saturday last looking into the matter. Before his departure The Call reporter had a talk with him on the subject.

Mr. Selwood said the work of incorporating Gleichen as a town would have to be all done over, much as he regretted it. One reason for this was that the secretary had lost the minutes of the meeting at which the motion to incorporate was passed, and, therefore, the secretary could not make an affidavit to the exact minutes. Mr. Selwood said so far as his firm was concerned no mistakes had been made, and they were willing to shoulder any such errors and did not blame any one else for them. At the time all the members of his firm were very busy, but believed that the incorporation was proceeding properly.

Asked if the council would not have to bear the expense again, Mr. Selwood said that so far as his firm were concerned there would be no expense as they would make no charges for what they had done up to the present, but would start over again. He was of the opinion, however, that the council would have to pay the costs of the meetings and taking of the census again and a few other expenses.

He pointed out that there would practically be no loss of time, as he hoped to get the incorporation through by April, and the weather would not permit of much improvements being made in the town before that time.

When seen, Secretary Johnston said that after the meeting he had placed his minute-books, with a copy of the minutes of the meeting in question along with them, in his desk in the Pioneer butcher shop. He was taken ill the next day and had to go to Banff. Upon his return Mr. Griesbach had bought the butcher business and had taken the village books from his desk to the Revelstoke Lumber Company's office, where he got the books, but the copy of the minutes were missing, and he has not been able to locate them since.

## Special-Board of Trade Meeting

### RESOLUTIONS PASSED REGARDING NEW STATION AND COURT HOUSE

A special meeting of the Gleichen and District Board of Trade convened in Messrs. McKie & Henderson's office last Thursday evening when a number of important matters were taken up and thoroughly discussed. Among them being the purchase of the property for the court house, and a resolution was passed appointing a committee to draft a resolution asking Mr. E. H. Riley, M. P. for this constituency, to use his best endeavors towards getting an appropriation for the construction of the court house at the next session of the legislature, and pointing out the great need of such an institution at Gleichen.

The necessity of a new station at Gleichen was also discussed and a committee was finally appointed and the following resolution was drafted to be presented to Mr. A. Price, general superintendent of the western division of the C. P. R. at Calgary:

Whereas, the accommodation for passengers at the C. P. R. station at Gleichen is, and has been during the year, entirely inadequate, and owing to indiscriminate crowding and mixing of women and children with Indians, constitutes a serious menace to the health of the former.

And, whereas, we consider that the business handled by the Canadian Pacific Railway through this station for the town and district warrants a very much better building than the present one, which is, we understand, one of the oldest stations in this division.

Therefore, resolved, that we respectfully and urgently petition that a new station be built at this point as soon as possible which shall be suitable to the requirements and trade of this district.

The question of lighting the town by natural gas and electricity was discussed for some time but without any motion being passed, as was also the need of street lights for the town.

### WHY NOT GO TO CANADA?

An announcement regarding the 1910 land selling advertising campaign which will be conducted by the Canadian Pacific Irrigation Colonization Company has been made by Mr. J. S. Dennis, assistant to the second vice-president of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. This is a first evidence of the aggressive effort that will next year be made by this company towards making the American invasion of men and money into this district the greatest in the history of the colonization of either the American or Canadian west. A large appropriation has been made, which will permit of the advertising campaign being extended over several months. Space in the higher class American agricultural journals will be secured. While American interests have a "Why go to Canada?" campaign, the effort of the Canadian Pacific, under Mr. Dennis, will be such that the entire continent will be made to ring with "Why not go to Canada?"

## Firemen's Dance The Very Best Yet

EVERY ONE WELL PLEASED AND ABOUT  
\$175 REALIZED

The Gleichen Fire Brigade went up one hundred per cent. in the estimation of the people of this town last Friday evening, the occasion being their first dance. Not so much that the people enjoyed the dance and spent a pleasant evening, but because the brigade proved to be already well organized, indeed, much better organized than the general citizen was prepared to expect.

The dance itself is admitted by all of the 200 guests to be the best conducted affair of the kind yet seen in Gleichen, and this very fact proved that Chief Wakefield has not only the control of his men, but that they have the confidence in him as a leader that is so necessary in a fire brigade.

To start with, each captain was allotted certain duties and saw that every man on his team carried out these duties to a nicety, and the members of each team were anxious to show that their team was a little better disciplined than the other. Thus it became a comparatively easy matter to carry out the work expeditiously.

The Foresters' Hall for the occasion was most gaily and prettily decorated with beautifully blended streamers and immense rosettes and other floral designs which represented an endless amount of work.

The platform of the hall was also prettily decorated, and over the front of it was a large motto, "The Fire Brigade Welcomes You." At one end of the platform a counter was constructed, and behind it quite a modern kitchen was established. At the other end the orchestra was amply provided for, and the balance of the platform was occupied with six tables very daintily set for luncheon, which was served promptly at midnight. Here it was the fire lad lies showed to good advantage in donning the regulation waiters costumes and most efficiently serving their guests with as fine a meal as any one could possibly wish for.

No pains had been spared to have the floor in good condition, and from the very outset the big crowd of ladies and gentlemen showed their appreciation by the hearty manner in which they took part in the dancing and cheered nearly every number so pleasingly rendered by the orchestra, and the merry dance kept up almost without intermission until 1:30 the next morning.

Many compliments were showered on the chief and members of the brigade, all of whom were decorated with a large rosette, kindly supplied by Mrs. Beaupre.

Not only were the compliments pleasingly received by the brigade but the financial end was more than gratifying to them as 87 tickets were disposed of at \$2 each, so that they will have about \$85 to use in equipping themselves to fight fire, but this should not be dwelt on too much at this time as Chief Wakefield desires to make a financial statement, not only of the receipts but also of how the amount is expended.

This dance is only the first of a series the brigade will give, and it is safe to say that when the date of their next is announced it will be most heartily welcomed and supported.

### THE UNIVERSITY AND THE FARMERS

The University senate is negotiating with the law society and the benchers about the establishment of a law faculty for the Alberta University, and in that the university senate is acting wisely. The senate could proceed with the establishment of the law department without reference to either the benchers or the supreme court. This would not be wise, however, because the university authorities should have the co-operation of the bench and the bar. It is not only courteous

on the part of the senate, but it is tactful as well, and it is wise, because the university authorities should have the co-operation of the bench and the bar. It is not only courteous on the part of the senate, but it is tactful as well, and it is wise, because the university authorities should have the co-operation of the bench and the bar.

And that leads us to consider the different treatment meted out by the university senate to the lawyers and the farmers. The farmers were not consulted about the formation of the agricultural college. The minister of agriculture was not consulted when the senate decided upon establishing a faculty of agriculture. The entire matter of agricultural education was decided upon, the location of the college, and the policy of the senate fixed and everything done without a word to the farmers, even to the minister of agriculture.

And there is another difference. The law faculty will never be a very essential part of the university of Alberta. There are at present about 225 lawyers in the province, and there are probably 22,500 farmers. The ratio, doubtless will remain at about those figures as the province increases. The difference in the attendance at the law faculty and the agricultural faculty of the university will hardly be as great, but there will be many, many more

in the latter than in the former. It is surprising that the university senate while so anxious to please the 225 lawyers of the province, is quite indifferent to the wishes of the 22,500 or more farmers who are interested in agriculture.

There is another difference. One of the questions of importance to the agricultural population is the location of the university. As the great part of the value of the college is in the original research work, it is of the greatest consequence that the college be located in the proper place. But it matters little where the law school is located. Law is an exact science and it differs in no respect in Strathcona or Calgary. Now that is a reason why the agriculturalists should be consulted, even though the lawyers were not consulted.

There is another difference. Upon the university senate we have the Chancellor, Mr. Justice Stuart, Mr. Justice Beck, Premier Rutherford, Mr. P. J. Nolan, and now we have Mr. Dickson, of Macleod, all lawyers. But there is not a farmer upon the senate. One would think that this would be an additional reason why the farmers should be consulted. But the farmers were overlooked and were not consulted at all. Had they been consulted they would have differed entirely from the university senate. It looks as though

## THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO ESTABLISHED 1867  
B. E. WALKER, President Paid-up Capital, \$10,000,000  
ALEXANDER LAIRD, General Manager Reserve Fund, - 6,000,000

Branches throughout Canada, and in the United States and England

### SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT

Deposits of \$1 and upwards are received and interest allowed at current rates. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and withdrawals made by any one of them or by the survivor.

GLEICHEN BRANCH, W. R. McKIE, Manager

that was the reason that they were not consulted.—Albertan.

### Alberta Stock in Good Condition

Howell Harris, manager of the Circle ranch, spent yesterday in the city, on his return to his home in Lethbridge from a visit to the ranch at Queenstown. Mr. Harris reports that the cattle are in splendid condition. The recent cold snap did not affect them in the

slightest, there was sufficient snow on the prairie for them to get what moisture they required.

"I am never afraid of cold weather in Alberta, so far as stock is concerned," said Mr. Harris, "so long as there is a little snow on the prairie. They will run for themselves and keep in good condition so long as the snow does not get too deep."—Calgary. Albertan.

The Call from now to Jan. 1st, 1911, for \$1.50.

## IRRIGATION VS. NON-IRRIGATION IN ALBERTA

### IRRIGATION PROVED GREAT BENEFIT.

Appreciating the fact that a number of our readers desire to compare the results secured under irrigation with the results secured under natural rainfall conditions, we submit herewith tables showing comparative figures. These were compiled from the 1909 report issued by Supt. Fairchild, of Southern Alberta Experimental Farm. It was only in 1906 that experimental work under irrigation was inaugurated upon this farm, at which time it was divided into irrigated and non-irrigated sections. The duty of the Superintendent is to gain the best possible results under dry land culture, on the one hand, and, on the other, to demonstrate the value of irrigation in Southern Alberta. It will, therefore, be noted that it is not the duty of the Superintendent to demonstrate the value of irrigation as compared with dry land farming. Any conclusions reached on the farm can therefore be relied upon as being absolutely unbiased and disinterested. These most telling Southern Alberta records for the years 1908 and 1909 plainly show that irrigation is not only a crop insurance, but a guarantee that the continent's maximum crops will be harvested by those who are enabled to avail themselves of irrigation.

The increases in the crops secured this season in Southern Alberta by adopting irrigation, when recorded in percentages, show in a most telling manner the additional profits that may be secured by the application of water. The percentages of increase are recorded below:

	per cent.		per cent.
Potatoes.....	260	Mango's .....	102
Tu nips.....	200	Field Peas .....	73
Sugar Beets.....	184	Barley, two-rowed.....	69
Carrots.....	141	Barley, six-rowed.....	45
Corn.....	128	Spring wheat.....	33

Spring Wheat.		
Irrigated.		
Varieties Tested.	Yield in 1909	Average yield 2 years
bu. lbs.	bu. lbs.	bu. lbs.
Percy A.....	43	43 5
Preston.....	41	41 48
Huron.....	39	39 55
Red Pile.....	37	35 43
Stanley.....	34	28 23

Non-Irrigated.		
Percy A.....	31	33
Preston.....	31	31 50
Huron.....	27	28 5
Red Pile.....	29	31 25
Stanley.....	28 30	28 50

Oats.		
Irrigated.		
Varieties Tested.	Yield in 1909	Average yield 2 years
bu. lbs.	bu. lbs.	bu. lbs.
Improved American.....	90	89 9
Irish-Victor.....	82 32	82 32
Abundance.....	79 14	80 13
Banner.....	77 22	83 37
Danish Island.....	72 12	76 11

Non-Irrigated.		
Improved American.....	82 32	84 7
Irish-Victor.....	58 8	66 6
Abundance.....	54 24	67 17
Banner.....	56 16	68 13
Danish Island.....	59 4	65 20

Barley—Two-rowed.		
Irrigated.		
Varieties Tested.	Yield in 1909	Average yield 2 years
bu. lbs.	bu. lbs.	bu. lbs.
Swedish Chevalier.....	68 36	65
Stanwell.....	64 18	67 9

Non-Irrigated.		
Swedish Chevalier.....	43 36	42 28
Stanwell.....	35	42 14
Irrigated.		
Claude.....	63 36	61 37
Odessa.....	61 12	52 42
Mansfield.....	58 36	54 8
Mensury.....	53 36	45 23

Non-Irrigated.		
Claude.....	41 12	48 15
Odessa.....	41 12	39 28
Mansfield.....	48 36	45 23
Mensury.....	31 42	34 43

Field Peas.		
Irrigated.		
Varieties Tested.	Yield in 1909	Average yield 2 years
bu. lbs.	bu. lbs.	bu. lbs.
Wisconsin Blue.....	31	24 6
Daniel O'Rourke.....	28 30	21 42
Gregory.....	24	22 4

Non-Irrigated.		
Wisconsin Blue.....	17	13 8
Daniel O'Rourke.....	21 30	22 40
Gregory.....	19	14 8

Non-Irrigated.		
15	6 20	11 30
30	12 40	18 20
45	19 40	24 30
60	21 20	26 50
75	21 40	26 50
90	22 20	27 20
105	22 20	27 20
120	26 40	29 40

Oats.		
Irrigated.		
Banner used in 1909: Tariat King in 1908.	Yield in 1909	Average yield 2 years
Rate of seed per acre	Yield in 1909	Average yield 2 years
bu. lbs.	bu. lbs.	bu. lbs.
15	91	75 27
30	89 14	70 20
45	83 24	73 8
60	87 22	78 18
75	88 8	81 16
90	93 18	78 28
105	94 4	81 6
120	82 12	74 14

Non-Irrigated.		
40	40	40
58 8	54 24	58 28
64 4	62 32	62 32
65 10	61 26	62 12
75	63 18	62 2
81 6	61 6	58 18

Barley (Mensury).		
Irrigated.		
Rate of seed	Yield in 1909	Average yield
bu. lbs.	bu. lbs.	bu. lbs.
15	521 24	567 26
30	567 26	1 9

Morgan's Seedling.....	587 24	160 36
State of Maine.....	646 48	149 36
Irish Cobbler.....	605	159 30
per acre	1909	2 years
Empire State.....	618 12	198

Lbs.		
bu. lbs.		
Claude.....	40 20	36 12
Odessa.....	44 28	40 8
Mansfield.....	45 20	41 22
Mensury.....	46 32	43 6

Non-Irrigated.		
Claude.....	41 12	43 16
Odessa.....	39 28	38 26
Mansfield.....	45 23	41 12
Mensury.....	31 42	34 43

Field Peas.		
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Wisconsin Blue.....	31	24 6
Daniel O'Rourke.....	28 30	21 42
Gregory.....	24	22 4

Non-Irrigated.		
Wisconsin Blue.....	17	13 8
Daniel O'Rourke.....	21 30	22 40
Gregory.....	19	14 8

Corn (Fodder).		
Yields, 1909.		
Irrigated.	Non-Irrig.	
tons lbs.	tons lbs.	
Mammoth Cuban.....	12 1300	5 1220
Compton's Early.....	11 1430	6 1100
Early Mastodon.....	15 1130	6 430
Superior Fodder.....	12 1850	4 1680
Eureka.....	10 1780	5 1550

Mangolds.		
Yields, 1909.		
Irrigated.	Non-Irrig.	
tons lbs.	tons lbs.	
Half Sugar White.....	24 840	13 400
Gate Post.....	23 200	11 440
Crimson Champion.....	22 880	10 460
Mammoth Red Intermediate.....	22 220	12 420
Giant Yellow Intermediate.....	21 900	9 1800

Turnips.		
Yields, 1909.		
Irrigated.	Non-Irrig.	
tons lbs.	tons lbs.	
Mammoth Clyde.....	25 160	6 1860
Skrivings.....	24 880	9 810
Halewood's Bronze Top.....	23 860	3 1920
Perfection Swede.....	21 1560	11 760
Hall's Westbury.....	19 280	9 480

Carrots.		
Yields, 1909.		
Irrigated.	Non-Irrig.	
tons lbs.	tons lbs.	
Ontario Champion.....	14 1700	6 830
Half Long Chantenay.....	13 1720	3 930
White Belgium.....	12 750	6 1860
Improved Short White.....	12 750	5 890

Potatoes.				
	Irrigated.		Non-Irrig.	
	Yields, 1909.		Yields, 1909.	
	bu. lbs.		bu. lbs.	
Rochester Rose . . . . .	521	24	169	24
American Wonder . . . . .	567	26	149	30



## WESTERN LANDS SOLD

PETROLEUM AND INDIAN LANDS  
RECENTLY SOLD IN WEST

Figures Brought Down in Parliament Show that Much Land has been Disposed of to Oil Companies—Members Advocate Establishment of More Experimental Farms—Budget Debate on Naval Question.

Ottawa, Ont.—Thirty-five hundred acres of western land have been sold for petroleum purposes according to figures which were brought down in parliament, and but 23 reservations have been made under petroleum regulations it having been represented that prospecting machinery is on the ground.

A return brought down by the minister of the interior shows that since 1900, 59 Indian reserves in Alberta and Saskatchewan have been sold. In 14 of these cases money or a portion of it went to the Indians surrendering their rights. In other instances they got nothing. Prices ranged from \$1.21 to \$8 per acre and for townships up to \$80.

Martin, Regina, strongly urged Hon. Mr. Fisher to assist agriculture in the west by starting a number of small experimental farms. He extolled the working of fruit coming to the west. He praised the immigration policy of the government which he said had resulted in the development of the west.

In the budget debate the naval question was prominent. Dr. Sprague told Sir Wilfrid Laurier that the country was willing to share in imperial defence burdens, but it was left to W. F. Maclean to make the most characteristically interesting speech of the season. At times he can wax real eloquent, and he appealed to the premier to frame a policy on generous lines with the result that he would have the unanimous support of the whole country.

He outlined a scheme of naval defence participation. In the first place a contribution of \$20,000,000 for two super-Dreadnoughts, to be followed by a reciprocal trade arrangement with other colonies imposing a tax on all foreign products, a percentage of this tax to be devoted to joint imperial naval defence.

## King Leopold is Dead

Brussels.—King Leopold is dead, his aged and wasted body being unable to stand the strain put upon it. The collapse occurred suddenly and at a moment when the doctors seemingly had had the greatest hopes for his recovery.

Leopold II., King of the Belgians, son of the late King Leopold I., upon whose death on Dec. 10, 1865, he succeeded to the throne, was born at Brussels, April 9, 1835. In 1863 he married the Archduchess Marie Henriette, daughter of the Archduke Joseph of Austria. She died in 1902. Three daughters were born of this union. Louise, Stephanie and Clementine. The two elder princesses have been estranged from their father, but Clementine remained in his affections. There being no direct hereditary heir, the crown passed to Prince Albert, the only son of Leopold's brother, the late Philippe, Count of Flanders. The new King was born April 8, 1875, and on October 2, 1900, married Princess Elizabeth of Bavaria.

Prince Albert is one of the most popular of the reigning house of Belgium. His wife is equally popular, their home life being such as to attract the admiration of the people. Prince Albert is a man of affairs and has been a great student of politics and economics.

## Inspector Church Dead

Hudson's Bay Junction, Sask.—Inspector Church, R.N.W.M.P., one of the best horsemen in the empire, riding master at the depot-barracks at Regina, and well known in connection with inspections by royalty and other notables of the force at Regina, is dead. He was complimented by the Prince of Wales, and Prince Arthur of Connaught, during their visits, the latter offering him a commission in his own regiment in England. Church attended the Quebec tercentenary by special request with his famous charger "George." He was stricken with pneumonia while travelling on official business. Before coming to Canada he was riding instructor to one of the famous guard regiments. He was about 45 years of age.

## Ireland's Chance, Says Redmond

London.—Speaking at the Nationalist convention, John Redmond said that for the first time in the country they had the greatest opportunity ever offered to tear and trample underfoot the act of the union.

Reginald McKenna, first lord of the admiralty, speaking at a meeting at Southend, referred to the contribution of New Zealand and Australia of two Dreadnoughts and mentioned that if only one of the great efforts at empire consolidation undertaken by the present government, it would be making a memorial to the fame of the Liberal government.

## Socialists to Trade Babies

Leipzig.—The Socialists of this city have hit upon a novel plan for promoting the brotherhood of man in a practical way. By next spring they hope to have in operation a scheme by which the offspring of German Socialists will be given in temporary exchange for the children of foreign Socialists. By this means it is hoped to efface national prejudices among the Socialists of the future and make the organization international in the fullest sense of the word.

## Duma and the Lawyers

St. Petersburg.—The Duma has adopted a vote of censure against M. Chachoglou, minister of justice, for issuing a circular barring lawyers from access to the prisons whereby the defendants in political cases are deprived of the right of conference with their counsel. The minister stated he would disregard the Duma's vote.

## RAILWAYS THROUGH ALBERTA

Prominent Men of Money Working  
Upon Scheme of Development

Edmonton.—Prominent millionaire capitalists and brokers of Montreal and Ottawa have been in close conference here for some days past. As a result of these conferences negotiations have been completed for the immediate development of one of the biggest railway projects that has yet been planned in the west, a project which is backed up by several millions of dollars and which if followed out to completion will open up the vast Athabasca and Peace River sections to a greater extent than any other railway scheme for which a charter exists.

In short, the result of the conference has been the transfer of the charter of the Northern Empire railway and the Manitoba and British Columbia railway from the provisional directors of the two companies, who were headed by Henry Roy, of Ottawa, a millionaire capitalist and promoter to a freshly organized company of capitalists which includes brokers of Montreal and Ottawa, a company which is capitalized at four millions with half a million subscribed and deposited in a Montreal bank and which is prepared to undertake immediate construction of the line of railway proposed. The proposed lines of the new company in brief are:

First—Under the name of the "Manitoba & British Columbia Railway," Winnipeg through Lethbridge to Pilot Bay, B.C.

Second—Under the name of the Northern Empire Railway Co., a line from the international boundary south of Lethbridge through Lethbridge through Calgary to Edmonton, thence north to Ft. Murray, thence west into the Peace River country, thence through the Rockies via a feasible pass to Dawson City.

These lines were granted by the Dominion parliament to the provincial director two years ago. Nothing, however, was done towards the construction of the lines and a new syndicate of capitalists appeared upon the scene and offered to take over the charter and commence immediate construction of the proposed roads.

## The Prosperous West

Winnipeg.—This Christmas season is showing such evidence of prosperity as the Canadian prairie west has never before known, manifest in the hundreds of lines of business activity in this city. The great crop appears to have put money in every one's pocket, and moreover they are willing to spend some of it.

The people, too, and specially the farmers, are paying their debts. Loan companies with their head western offices in Winnipeg are complaining the money is coming in too fast. Loans and mortgages are being liquidated at such a rate that there is no placing the cash again.

Winnipeg bank clearings for the past eleven months of the year totalled over \$675,000,000, as against \$614,000,000 for the whole of last year. This notwithstanding the Winnipeg clearing house is now relieved by clearing houses at Edmonton, Calgary and Regina.

As to the Christmas trade itself, it has been wonderful. The other day a well known local jobbing house had to turn down Christmas goods from a country point, because its Christmas stock had been sold out.

The west wears a broad smile this Christmas.

## Mayor Lee Will Look for New Ideas

Edmonton.—At the meeting of the special committee of the city council it was decided to request Mayor Lee to take a trip to the eastern cities of Canada and the United States in order to obtain new ideas and new plans for the administration of Edmonton. This trip will occupy some weeks, and while away the mayor will be asked to make a thorough study of the civic government of the different municipalities.

## Will Not Finish for Long Time Yet

Toronto.—"Our railroad in British Columbia will not be completed for four or five years," said D. D. Mann, "but it is the intention of the Canadian Northern to have a line of steamships in operation on the Pacific before that time." He added plans are completed for remodeling of the Cairo and Helopolis by the builders in Glasgow, and the formation of a steamship department was well under way.

## Outcome of Free Trade

London.—Addressing a meeting at Berwick, Sir Edward Grey, secretary of state for foreign affairs, said that the duty on colonial wheat was not a step towards free trade under the empire. "Once we begin to do that we should have embarked on a system of bargaining with the colonies that would lead to a relation between parts of the empire, and that would be a most dangerous thing to introduce."

## Manitoba to Build Interior Elevators

Brandon, Man.—At the Grain Growers' convention here, Hon. G. R. Coldwell, minister of education, announced that the government had decided to adopt the association's policy of government ownership of elevators. He advised the appointment of a commission from the association to confer with the government, so as to have the matter in definite shape for the opening of the legislature in February.

## Great Year for Farmers

Washington.—The government report on cereals shows the past season to have been one of unparalleled prosperity for the farmers. There were huge yields of cereals and other kinds of crops.

## One Million for Immigration

Melbourne.—Under the Closer Settlement bill now before the Victorian parliament one million pounds annually will be available to purchase land for immigrants to Australia. This will be enough to settle one thousand families annually.

## ARE NOT PLACED RIGHT

LORD NORTHCLEFFE TALKS OF  
ENGLISH IMMIGRATION

Says Canada Has Been Dumping Ground for the Surplus Cockney, and that Emigration Agents are Partly to Blame—Canadians Know Very Little About the Need of Naval Defence and are Not Interested.

London.—A lengthy interview with Lord Northcliffe appears in "Illustrated Canada." His lordship says that on his recent visit to Canada he found a distinct prejudice against Englishmen in the Dominion, due almost entirely to the fact that England in the last twenty years has made Canada a dumping ground for the surplus Cockney. The prejudice, he says, deters a great many people from going to Canada to reside and invest there. The fault, he adds, was a little on the side of the Canadian emigration authorities. He had found young men from Kent and Worcestershire on the prairies. Their knowledge would have been invaluable to British Columbia. American emigration authorities were much wiser, he said. They put the right men in the right place.

Regarding naval defence, Lord Northcliffe did not believe that the average Canadian knows anything about the dangers of his over seas trade. Hundreds and thousands in Canada have never seen the sea at all, and are never likely to.

He found people in Vancouver who had seen warships, and those in the maritime provinces anxious, but the fact that the whole of Canada's export overseas trade could be held up by one or two modern fast foreign cruisers is quite unknown to the people, who are extremely busy getting their country into shape for residence and trade.

Regarding his criticisms of Canada's state owned railway, Lord Northcliffe said he had received scores of letters thanking him for his plain English.

## Famine Threatens

Fort Chippewyan, Alta.—This year has been, so far, a record one for misfortune. The potato crop is a complete failure, fish has been exceedingly scarce, and for weeks none have been caught. The waxies, or wild geese were comparatively scarce, and unless the lake freezes up quickly the settlers will be reduced to worse than siege rations. Some of the Indians are already in great straits, not having had fish, flour or tea for weeks. They are keeping themselves alive on muskrats, without anything else.

## Earl of Aberdeen Loses Second Son

London.—Miss Violet Asquith, daughter of the prime minister, is grief-stricken over the death of Archibald Gordon, second son of the Earl of Aberdeen. He was injured in an automobile accident on Nov. 28. It was learned that his engagement to Miss Asquith had been announced on that date. Miss Asquith was almost constantly at his bedside till death. When the end came the Earl of Aberdeen also was with him.

## Mining Men Meet

Nelson, B.C.—The most important representative and numerous attended mining convention ever held in British Columbia took place here the other day. A resolution was passed requesting that the department of mines of the Dominion government take up the matter of zinc mining and conduct experimental work upon such a scale as will determine definitely the practicability of the economical treatment by electro-thermal or electro-chemical process zinc ores.

## Fifty Metal Monuments to be Erected

Toronto.—The International Deep Waterways commission has decided to erect fifty or more metal monuments of great height to mark the international boundary from Duluth to the St. Lawrence. They will be so high as to be visible from one shore to the other. A designated work upon such two mountains on opposite shores will mark a turn in the boundary line.

## To Aid Medical Research

London.—Otto Beit, whom his brother, the late Alfred Beit, the South African financier, left the great part of his millions, has given \$250,000 to London university for medical research. This, added to the \$250,000 bequeathed by Alfred Beit for a similar purpose, gives a total of \$1,075,000, the income of which will be devoted to providing ten fellowships of the annual value of \$1,250, tenable for three years.

## 14,744 Men Fit for Military Duty

Washington.—There are 14,744 men in the United States who are available for military duty, but "not organized," according to a report transmitted to the house recently by the war department. The report shows that the aggregate strength of the militia in all the states is 120,658.

## Unusual Bid for Patriotism

Victoria.—An unusual bid for Chinese patriotism was made at Hankow at a meeting to oppose the foreign loans for the building of the Yeh-Han and Chuan-Han railroad. The principal speaker desiring to impress his sincerity cut off his little finger and dramatically waved the bleeding stump before the crowd.

## Presents from Strathcona

Halifax, N.S.—Twelve hundred English pheasants came on the steamer Tunisian. They are Christmas presents from Lord Strathcona for people in Canada, from Halifax to Victoria, and there are several for Newfoundland.

## Carry Indian Case Higher

MacLeod.—The matter of the sale of the Peigan Indian reserve will be carried to the supreme court of Canada. Colin MacLeod, solicitor for the Indians, left the other night to take charge of the case.

## ZELAYA RESIGNS PRESIDENCY

Closed in on Every Hand, Nothing Else For Him To Do.

Manguan, Nicaragua.—J. Santos Zelaya has resigned from the presidency of Nicaragua. Apparently there was no other course for him to take. The people were at last aroused. The guns of the revolutionists threatened. The warships of the United States lay in Nicaraguan ports. The spirit of revolt had spread even to the gates of the palace.

Zelaya surrounded himself with an armed guard, Unchecked, the populace marched through the streets crying for the end of the old, proclaiming a new regime.

Accompanying his resignation Zelaya sent the following message to congress:

"To avoid further bloodshed and for the reason that the revolutionists have declared that they would put down their arms when I surrender the executive power, I hereby place in the hands of the national assembly the abandonment of the remainder of my term of office, which is to be filled by a substitute of their choosing, with the hope that this will result in good to Nicaragua, the re-establishment of peace, and particularly the suspension of the hostility of the United States, to which I do not wish to give a pretext for intervention."

## Traverses Fine Farming Country

Edmonton, Alta.—After a trip of inspection over 90 miles of the right-of-way of the Alberta and Great Waterways railway northeast of the city, Dr. Waddell, chief engineer of the railway company, returned to the city and stated that the Great Waterways railway for the first 100 miles north of the city would traverse some of the finest farming country to be found anywhere in the province. His inspection of the country led him to believe that the land was excellent for farming purposes.

## Master Stroke by New Monarch

Brussels.—Prince Albert is believed to have made a master stroke in sending the royal train to the frontier, to give royal welcome to Princess Louise. Both Princess Louise and Stephanie, are held in high affection by the Belgian people, who consider them the victims of misfortune. The reunion of the royal family is accepted as a good omen for the opening of the reign, of the already popular Albert.

## Prepared to Account for His Acts

Managua, Nicaragua.—President Zelaya recently cabled a conciliatory message to President Taft saying that he had shown his good faith by resigning in order that Nicaragua might resume friendly relations with the United States. He added that he proposed to leave the country, but stood ready to account for his acts as president.

## Western Men Buy Canning Factory

Tillburg, Ont.—The Tillburg canning factory has been sold for \$27,000 to E. K. Ely, of Winnipeg, who is acting on behalf of a syndicate of wholesalers from the North West.

## Canada's Budget Pleases Britain

London.—The Pall Mall Gazette says the outstanding features of the Canadian budget cannot fail to be a source of satisfaction to all Imperialists.

## Railway Earnings Increase

Montreal.—C. P. R. earnings for the second week of December increased \$223,000 over the same week last year. The Grand Trunk for the same week showed an increase of \$47,000.

## The Centennial Postponed

Winnipeg.—The Belkirk centennial is to be postponed until 1913, at the request of the Dominion government, which is anxious to get the national transcontinental completed before the exhibition opens.

## Farm Implements on the Free List

Ottawa.—E. N. Lewis, Conservative member for West Huron, has given notice of the following resolution: "That in the opinion of this house, the time has come to place agricultural implements on the free list."

## The Rich and Us

The man who owns a motorcar  
May see much less, though he go far.  
The exercise that gives us health,  
So enjoy the motorcar with wealth,  
Nor need he envy us our talk,  
For we can't ride, and he can't walk.  
—Tudor Jenks in Luck.

## Can You Beat It?

Mabel—So you and Jack don't speak.  
What's the trouble?  
Marjory—We had a dreadful quarrel about which loved the other most.  
Boston Transcript.

## The Pacemaker's Experience.

He tried to pour oil on the waters, not talked.  
At the prospect of infinite toil,  
When along came some people who care  
Lessly talked.  
And calmly set fire to the oil.  
—Houston Post.

## Big Has Been There

Hank Stubbs—What most appeals to you when you're in a big city, Big?  
Big Miller—The sellers who want 10 cents for a plate of beans.  
Herald.

## The Silver Lining.

Some joyful compensation springs  
From every pain. Now, you'll  
Hear when you had mumps and things  
You stayed away from school.  
—Catholic Standard and Times.

## He is on to the Job.

"When you encounter an obstacle  
what do you do?" queried the youth.  
"I make a stepping stone of it," answered the successful man.—Pittsburg Post.

## Wasted Efforts.

What is the use of this talk?  
"Twist Peary and Cook every day?"  
What do we care for the north pole?  
When coal bins are coming our way?  
—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

## MAY SHIP GRAIN WEST

MOVE TO PROVIDE ADEQUATE  
TERMINAL FACILITIES

Governments of Alberta and British Columbia will be asked to Guarantee the Bonds for Part of Cost of Erecting Necessary Elevators—Mexico Will Also Build Elevators if Grain Trade is Established.

Calgary.—Hon. W. H. Cushing, minister of public works, returned recently from a visit to Vancouver and Victoria, where he discussed the question of provincial government assistance to the project of shipping Alberta wheat via Pacific coast, with Premier McBride. He states that in all probability before next season's crop of wheat is ready for the market, there will be adequate terminal facilities for handling it by the western route to the markets of the old country.

It appears that some parties who are interested in it have asked the government of Alberta and British Columbia for assistance in the way of guaranteeing the bonds for at least a part of the money which they contemplate spending on such an elevator, the object being to enable them to float the bonds and secure the required capital. They are purchasing property for sites and propose to build on the start an elevator of one and a quarter million bushels, which capacity can be increased to meet the demands of the trade.

While Premier McBride would not commit his government on the question he promised to lay the matter before a meeting of the cabinet and to notify Premier Rutherford of its decision. Along with the question of terminal facilities the question of transportation from Vancouver to the western end of the Mexican government railway from Tehuantepec was discussed. Mr. Cushing was given to understand that in the event of such a trade being established the Mexican government will build elevators at both ends of the railway for the handling of the grain.

The railway is only about 30 miles in length, is double tracked and is equipped with up-to-date facilities for handling the trade. At the present time a considerable amount of goods come to Vancouver from Montreal by this route, and there is said to be a saving of 24 cents per hundredweight in freight, over the all rail route.

Last summer the C. P. R. erected a sacking plant at Vancouver, capable of handling 15,000 bushels of wheat per day, but shippers are unanimously of opinion that if the route is to become a success, there must be facilities for shipping the grain in bulk and the railway company does not appear inclined to furnish these.

The Albert government is alive to the great advantages that would accrue to the farmers of this province by the establishment of this western shipping route and the question will likely be considered at an early date or as soon as a report from the British Columbia government is received.

## Western Mine Development

Winnipeg.—William Saunders returned from the west recently after a five months' trip. He reports rapid development in Alberta, through the settlement by farmers from the Dakotas and Montana, who are streaming into the southern parts. As far as Olds wealthy farmers from the States have located along the lines of the C. P. R. Mr. Saunders states that next year will see a large coal mine near Calgary being operated by an English syndicate, and that a similar coal field will likewise be opened in the neighborhood of Edmonton, the coal to be mined being partly under contract.

Good mineral specimens of copper ore from southern Alberta, near the foothills, and of gold and copper from Lac la Rouge district of Prince Albert, have been obtained by Mr. Saunders during his travels.

He states that careful observations, made in his opinion, Edmonton is on the eve of a sudden rise in commercial prosperity, consequent on the early building operations to be made there next year.

## To Advertise West

Calgary.—On Saturday the secretary and president of the Calgary Board of Trade, at the request of the council, forwarded a resolution to the department of the Interior, asking that new and more commodious immigration hall be built. It was pointed out that Calgary was a large distributing centre for immigrants and during the past season the present immigration quarters had been taxed to its utmost for accommodation. In the future a still larger influx of immigrants is expected, and consequently a larger and more up-to-date hall is needed.

A communication has been received from the Winnipeg Industrial Bureau, asking the Board to discuss the advisability of holding in the near future a big Western Canada exhibition in Chicago, to offset the American cry, "Why go to Canada." This matter is being taken up by all the Western Canada Boards of Trade, and the local board will take up the communication at their next meeting.

## New Canal Scheme

Ottawa.—Notice is given that application will be made to the parliament of Canada at the present session thereof, for an act to incorporate a company under the name of "International Waterways Canal and Construction company," with power to construct a canal between the following points: (A) From Thunder Bay on Lake Superior, or from Pigeon river to the Lake of the Woods, (B) thence to the Red river or from the Lake of the Woods to a point on the Winnipeg river and thence by the said river to Lake Winnipeg (C) thence to Cross lake so as to create a navigable waterway to the head waters of the Saskatchewan river and its branches together with all subsidiary and necessary powers.

## LANDSDOWNE IN CANADA.

When He Was Governor-General He  
Showed Great Promise.

Canadians will remember Lord Lansdowne, now so prominently in the public eye owing to the contest between the British House of Commons and the House of Lords, as governor-general.

If he lacked the warmth or the spontaneous brilliancy of a Dufferin, or the bluff heartiness of a Stanley, he offered a dignity, a weight, a lucidity of utterance, a scrupulous exactness, a foresight which marked him out for leadership in the large place.

A certain austerity was marked, but it well became him.

One could not well think of him as greatly relaxing, and yet he had warmth and geniality. At the same time he was the representative of Her Majesty; he was the copy of royalty; he was in a position requiring dignity and measured relations. In all his public functions he expressed this sense of responsibility.

In all his public speeches he offered grace and illumination. He had the chosen words, which fitted its place like a glove. His diction was polished like a cameo. Something of Celtic fervor he missed, but there was always weight and meaning, and value in his deliverance.

He showed a deep interest in the progress of art and learning, and his addresses at the convocations of the various universities were models of clearness, of weighty reflection.

With the abounding life of this country he was in full sympathy, and kept in touch with all its manifestations.

Lady Lansdowne was stately and queen-like of a delicate, patrician beauty, and well fitted to give distinction to a young society, whose growth she encouraged in all charming ways.

The term of office of Lord Lansdowne was not marked by any large event, but it was contemporaneous with the beginnings, it may be said, of the C.P.R., and all the development which was contingent upon the completion of that system.

It may be remembered, at the same time, that a sensational episode marked the beginning of Lord Lansdowne's rule in Ottawa. His lordship owned and still owns (if he has not recently sold under the Purchase Act) extensive estates in Ireland. At that time (1883-4) the Land League was in full force, and the landlords had rather a lively time of it. A certain unpopularity that befell Lord Lansdowne as an absentee landlord, who, it was alleged, insisted upon his "pound of flesh" in the form of rack rents.

Before Lord Lansdowne landed on our shores the press of the world was filled with the alleged details of a Land League plot to assassinate him the moment he landed in the Dominion.

Although names were mentioned, yet the story was plausibly concocted, and many in the Mother Country expected to hear of the "removal" of his lordship, after the manner of the Phoenix Park murders.

Nothing happened. The governor-general, with Lady Lansdowne and suite, proceeded to Rideau Hall unharmed. The story was made out of whole cloth. A certain news agency in London was arraigned before the London courts in the connection, and admitted that beyond a few vague lines of cable from this side, it had nothing to support the story, which was written up in the office of the agency.

The incident was soon forgotten, but the story, which filled pages of the public press, gave the whole world one of the shuddering thrills, which, while it dreads, it at the same time seems to long for.

## A Song of Canada.

It will interest many to know that Canada has found her way into the popular songs of the motherland. An enterprising Scotsman, realizing that many of his countrymen have settled in this country, and assuming with good grounds of probability that they have sweethearts at home waiting to come out here, has written a love song for use in the towns of the motherland, entitled "Won't You Come to Me in Canada?" It starts off:

"Across the broad Atlantic, in Canada's domain,  
A colonist was working for the lass he longed to gain,  
Inside his little cabin, he pictured day by day  
The image of his sweetheart, and with longing he would say:  
Won't you come, come, come to me in Canada, Canada, in Canada—  
Won't you come, come, come to me in Canada, far away across the foam?  
With the church bells ringing on our wedding day,  
We'll drive away  
Upon a sleigh,  
So if you'll be my wife  
We'll be happy for life  
In my cosy Canadian home."

## A Beautiful Canadian.

The Marchioness of Donegal, who was Miss Violet Twining, daughter of the late Mr. Henry St. George Twining of Halifax, N.S., is one of the comparatively few Canadian women who have married into the British peerage. She is the only Canadian marchioness. Her marriage to the fifth marquess took place in England, her husband being many years older than herself. She has one son, the sixth marquess, a remarkably handsome boy, who numbers among his distinctions that of being Hereditary Lord High Admiral of Lough Neagh. Lady Donegal is a fair, slender, and very pretty woman who is always remarkably well dressed. Since her widowhood she has visited Canada on several occasions. She is devoted to travel and spends much of her time in out-of-the-way places.

## Wealth of Northern Ontario.

The railway surveyors estimate the clay belt that is away north of Cobalt contains 16,000,000 acres of excellent farming land. As Ontario and Quebec have at present about 20,000,000 acres under cultivation, an idea can be formed of what the cultivation of the clay belt means to this province.—Bobbygeon Independent.

## THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

Lesson XIII.—Fourth Quarter, For  
Dec. 26, 1909.

## THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Text of the Lesson, Matt. II, 1-12.  
Memory Verses, 11, 12—Golden Text, Matt. I, 21—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

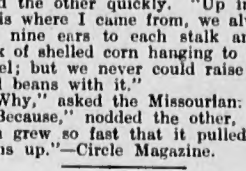
There is one great truth emphasized in this gospel and in the New Testament which is not made much of by preachers and teachers, as a rule, and that is that Jesus is the son of David, the promised heir to David's throne. See in Matt. I, 1; Rev. xxii, 16, how the New Testament begins and ends with this and note how Paul uses it in Rom. I, 3; I Tim. II, 8. See Gabriel's use of it in his message to Mary in Luke I, 32, 33, and Peter's reference to it in the great Pentecost discourse in Acts II, 30. Then take the question of the wise men in our lesson, "Where is He that is born King of the Jews?" Remember that that title was placed over His cross and that when He shall come again in His glory and Israel shall say, "This is our God; we have waited for Him, and He will save us," it will be to make Jerusalem the throne of the Lord, that all the untamed may be gathered unto it, to the name of the Lord, to Jerusalem. Then, the Lord being King of Israel in the midst of them, they shall not see evil any more, and He will make them a name and a praise among all the people of the earth. Then shall all the nations bring their wealth to Israel, even as these wise men did, and Israel shall blossom and bud and fill the face of the earth with fruit (Isa. xvi, 9; Jer. III, 17; Zeph. III



# SUNLIGHT SOAP

Do you know the difference between working and having the work done for you?

Sunlight Soap actually makes the dirt drop out—saves you time and money—but injures neither hands nor clothes. That is just the difference between Sunlight Soap and ordinary soaps.



Illinois vs. Missouri

A Missourian informed a traveller who had inquired about corn that "each stalk had nine ears on it, and was 15 feet high."

"That's nothing to our corn," replied the other quickly. "Up in Illinois where I came from, we always had nine ears to each stalk and a pack of shelled corn hanging to each tassel; but we never could raise any field beans with it."


"Why," asked the Missourian: "Because," nodded the other, "the corn grew so fast that it pulled the beans up!"—Circle Magazine.

Corns cripple the feet and make walking a torture, yet sure relief in the shape of Holloway's Corn Cure is within reach of all.

Teacher—"How many make a million, Johnny?"  
Johnny—"Not many."

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

"Fashions are changing like the deuce."  
"How do y' know, old man?"  
"Saw the minister for the first time in six months"—Puck.



**Nervous prostration** takes all the vigor and energy out of a person. It leaves you weak, helpless and without an interest in life.

Nervous prostration does not disappear of its own accord.

You must fill the system with new nerve force, new energy, new vitality by the use of

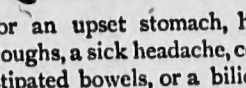
**Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Food**

In this great restorative treatment are combined the very elements of Nature which are known to form new rich blood and create new nerve force.

You can feel yourself getting well and strong when you use this medicine. You can prove it by noting your increase in weight.

But to get these results you must be sure that you get the genuine, bearing portrait and signature of A. W. Chase, M. D., the famous Receipt Book author.

50 cts. a box at all dealers or Edmanthorpe, Bates & Co., Toronto.



## Quick Relief

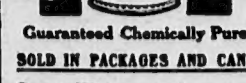
for an upset stomach, hiccoughs, a sick headache, constipated bowels, or a bilious attack is secured by using

# BEECHAM'S PILLS

Sold Everywhere. In Boxes 25 cents.

MADE IN CANADA

# GILLET'S CREAM TARTAR

High

Grade

Guaranteed Chemically Pure  
**SOLD IN PACKAGES AND CANS**  
Same Price as the poor  
Adulterated Kinds

E. W. GILLET CO., LTD.  
Toronto, Ont.



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Physician  
and  
Surgeon.....

GLEICHEN, ALBERTA

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VETERINARY  
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Every Friday afternoon  
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of Music, London Eng.)

Gives lessons on the  
**PIANO, ORGAN  
VIOLIN**  
Mandolin and Guitar

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a prepared to take contracts or

Well Drilling

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JAS. KNUDSON,  
GLEICHEN, ALTA

COME IN

## PEOPLES' CAFE

We are stocking the Best Assortment of

**FRESH CANDY**

—FOR—

## XMAS

Ever shown in Gleichen. Old Country goods, such as Cadbury's Fry's and Cailers. Also other well known lines. Orders will be taken.

We would also remind you to call and get prices on Eating and Cooking Apples per barrel.

We will have the best and lowest prices, as we are buying direct in part car load lots from Ontario. Remember our Restaurant.

Larkin & Larkin

## Prairie Lodge 44

Meets in  
Masonic Hall, Gleichen,  
Every Monday Evening at 8  
Visiting brethren cordially invited.  
J. DAFOR, D. L. BREBETON,  
NG. R. Sec'y

## I. I. BROOK

Carpenter,  
Joiner and Fitter.  
Wheelwrighting and Repairing  
of Wagons and Buggies.  
GLEICHEN, ALBERTA

## The Home of the horse

## Sarnia Livery Stables

Only the best vehicles and horses kept.

We Will Hire you a Feed your HORSE

Every convenience for the Traveling Public.

Come and See our Rigs and Stables.

JOHN JAMES  
Proprietor

## LAST CHANCE RANCH

T. P. McHUGH, Proprietor,  
QUEENSTOWN.



'BELLADOR' No. 20846.

Colts of 1904 T on left shoulder.

Vent for above L on left hip.

Cattle Brand: 101 on left hip or left rib.

Calves of 1903: 101 on left hip and bar on ribs.

Also owners of Horses branded JJ on left shoulder.

Heavy Draft Horses for Sale.

GLEICHEN, ALBERTA.

## Jack Tompson

AUCTIONEER

For particulars apply to

Walsh & Pagett

Next to Gleichen Hotel

## NOTICE

On and after November 1st, 1909, the

## WOLF BOUNTY

given by the Ranchers of the Rosebud and Wintering Hill Districts will be

**100 Dollars**

for each wolf killed in their district from Johnson's old ranch to Crawling Valley.

THOMAS GIBSON,  
Secretary.

ALBERTA  
Feed and Sale Stable  
LANGDON, ALTA.

THE BEST OF  
HORSES AND RIGS

Good accommodation for the public.

J. D. BARBER,  
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## THE GLEICHEN CALL

Published Every Thursday in the heart of a Wonderfully Rich Ranching and Farming District.

Subscription, \$1.50 a Year; Foreign countries, \$2.00.  
Exchange must be added on checks.

Legal Advertising 12 cents a line for first insertion and 8 cents a line for each subsequent insertion—12 lines to the inch. Locals 10 cents a line. Lost, Found, Astray and Want advertisements 50 cents one insertion or three insertions for \$1. Display ads. \$1 per column inch per month. Changes should reach this office not later than noon each Monday.

W. PARK EVANS,

Publisher and Proprietor.

Gleichen, Alberta, December 23, 1909.

The Call wishes all its readers a Merry Christmas and all the good things each one of them could possibly wish for themselves.

Ranchers so far report all the stock on the ranges wintering well and appear to be quite satisfied with their general conditions.

An Ottawa despatch says the railway commission proposes to order the railway companies to construct within six months freight shelters and waiting rooms at all flag stations.

Gleichen is very much in need of street lights. The time has come when she has outgrown the dependence for lights from store windows, and at least a half dozen lights should be provided at the different corners.

Gleichen is very much in need of a new railway station, the business of the town having far outgrown the present one. For some time past it was expected that the C. P. R. would undertake the construction, but as no move has been made it is now up to the people of this place to call the company's attention to conditions prevailing.

The wonderful development that is going on in the irrigation district is indicated by the freight returns of the C. P. R. for November. They show that the amount of freight shipped into the stations between Shepard and Bassano, a distance of about 100 miles, was 228 per cent. greater than during the same month of the year before. The freight shipped to these points consisted mostly of lumber, farming machinery, live stock and other goods needed by settlers in going into a new country.

It is too bad that the incorporation of Gleichen as a town has been delayed, but no good can come of complaining now. The cost of the delay is bound to be considerable, and valuable time has been lost that cannot well be regained. However, it would appear that with the new start now being made everything will be done in a most thorough and business-like manner and the municipal machinery should be working smoothly by the time the weather is suitable for the improvements contemplated.

Once more The Call rises to remark that the business men of this town should all attend the Board of Trade meetings. It is little short of selfishness to leave all the important matters for a half dozen men to transact, and shows a very poor spirit. Some of the business transacted at the last meeting means ultimately thousands of dollars to Gleichen business men, and yet very few were present to see that it was properly attended to.

It is understood that negotiations are now under way to purchase a site for a court house in Gleichen in accordance with the appropriations made by the legislature at its last session. It is now up to the citizens of this town to ask for an appropriation for the construction of the court house at the coming session. When this is obtained it will mean the saving of thousands of dollars to the people of this big district, who now have to travel to Calgary or some other point every time they have any court business to transact. It will also prove a good thing for Gleichen as it will make this the established county town.

## MOST REMARKABLE DEVELOPMENT

Calgary Herald: Whenever J. S. Dennis, assistant to the second vice-president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, returns from one of his eastern trips, there is always an announcement of something doing in connection with the company's irrigation tract. And the announcement is invariably followed by action. Few men in Canada possess so completely as Mr. Dennis the faculty of not saying anything until they are ready, and then making good on all they say.

It is only a few years since the great enterprise of the Canadian Pacific Railway which begins at the eastern gates of Calgary was commenced. It is still fewer years since the first specific results began to show in the settlement of the lands. During that time we have seen the country between Calgary and Gleichen turned from a semi-arid desert into a high class farming district. We have seen towns grow where nothing but station tanks stood before. We have seen the most remarkable record of in-coming freight and the most remarkable development of out-going products ever witnessed in any similar area in the dominion.

We have seen this same enterprise stretching its tentacles into the country east of Gleichen and even down as far as Bassano (a station which in old days seemed to be about the last place on earth) land is being taken up for actual settlement, town lots are being sold and all the features of modern development are evident.

It sometimes seems as though Calgary did not full appreciate what has been done and is being done for it by the development of this territory. But we believe that down in their hearts the people of this city do realize its importance to the full. The work has only commenced. The wonderful sales of land are only beginning to show their results in the cultivation of the soil. Five years from now, however, will witness a rural civilization stretching east from Calgary such as perhaps no other district in the dominion will be able to show.

It is pleasant to know that Mr. Dennis on his return from his recent trip east, promises still further activity in this connection. The business community of Calgary will read Mr. Dennis's statement in full confidence of his intention and ability to carry out the scheme he has in mind.

## Barclay & Hall

GENERAL MERCHANTS

## TO CLEAR

Men's Mackinaw Pants  
\$1.25

Men's Mackinaw Coats  
\$4.75

Men's Heavy Wool Sox  
Three Pairs, \$1.00

Exceptionally good value in Men's Fleece Lined Under wear at \$1.50 per suit.

Felt Shoes for men, women and children in all sizes.

No. 1 Granby Rubbers and Overshoes.

In our Grocery Department we have a full stock of new

Seeded Raisins  
Extra Cleaned Currants  
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Shelled Walnuts  
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Cake Icings  
Ridgeway's Teas  
Van Houten's, Bakers' and Cowan's Cocoa  
Cereals of all kinds

ALWAYS FRESH

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GENERAL MERCHANTS  
GLEICHEN, ALTA

## Implements Machinery McCormack

I am carrying a full line of Pure

**Manilla Binder Twine**  
650 Feet to the Pound.

Also Wagons, Plows, Harrows, Discs, Drills, Seed Cleaners, Etc.,

Sole Agent in this District for the

**Improved Brandon Sub-Surface Packer**  
This machine is highly recommended by Prof. Campbell in his Soil Culture Method.

A. F. LARKIN, Agent,  
Telford Building, Gleichen

## Horses for Sale at BURR'S NEW BARN

I will keep constantly on hand from 50 to 100 broke and unbroke horses for sale. Any one purchasing unbroke horses from me can have them broken to drive within a few days.

We also have feed and an up-to-date livery business in connection, and respectfully solicit a portion of your business.

J. W. BURR, Proprietor.

## George Scott & Son

Agents for

**DEEING IMPLEMENTS**

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Agents for the Lion Patent Clothes Dryer, the best and most convenient dryer a woman can have. We have them in four different sizes.

GLEICHEN, ALBERTA

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Open Day and Night

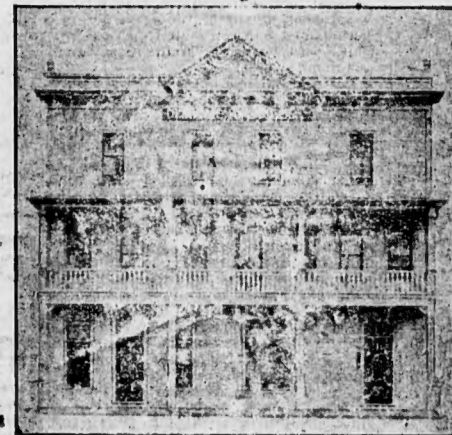
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Hot Air Furnace

Hot and Cold Baths

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Wines, Liquors  
and Cigars.



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General Public

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the Station

Special attention  
paid to  
The Cuisine

Sample Rooms in Connection.

Porter Meets Every Train.

D. GILLESPIE, Proprietor.

GLEICHEN, - - ALTA.



**BUILDER AND CONTRACTOR**

Estimates cheerfully given on all kinds of buildings. If in need of any work do not fail to let me give you figures. First-class work done and Prices Right.

**W. W. WHITFIELD**

Builder and Contractor.

Namaka, Alta.

**ANNOUNCEMENT**

Having moved into our new quarters, we wish to announce to our many friends that we have added a

**COMPLETE LINE OF GROCERIES**

to our stock, and as we are handling a complete general line, we will be known from now on as the

**Namaka Trading Co.**

Come in and inspect our new stock—everything complete and up-to-date.

**E. W. JACKSON, Manager.**  
NAMAKA, ALBERTA

**FOR FALL PLANTING**

Bulbs From the Best European and Japan Growers.

Home-grown fruit and ornamental trees, grown on upland soil, without irrigation, in the only part of the American continent not infested with the San Scale.

Garden, field and Flower Seeds—Tested stock from the best growers in the world. Wire Fencing and Gates, Spray Pumps, Fertilizers, Bee Supplies, Cut Flowers, Spraying Materials, etc.

White Labor Only - - New 157 Page Catalogue Free

**M. J. HENRY,** 3010 WESTMINSTER ROAD  
VANCOUVER, B. C.  
Greenhouses and Nurseries. Branch Nursery, South Vancouver

**THE HUB, - E. URCH**

Is a nice warm place to spend an evening during the cold weather. Our Bowling Alleys are the best and are always in the best of condition. Bowling is not merely a sport, but is one of the best of mental as well as physical exercise.

Pool Room: - - - Three Fine Tables in connection

Always the best Smoke and fresh Tobaccos.

**FRESH CANDIES**

Just arrived. Cannot be excelled in the city.

**Lumber**

When ever you intend to erect any Buildings Call on

**W. STUART & CO.**

For Lumber, Lath, Shingles,  
Lime, Doors and Windows.

Yard near Palace Hotel, Gleichen.

**McKie & Henderson**

FIRE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE

Money to Loan.

Notary Work

SEE US FOR

Town Lots  
Cottages  
and Farms

**McKie & Henderson**

**Gleichen Livery, Feed & Sale Stables.**

HORSES  
AND  
CONVEYANCES  
TO  
HIRE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO

LAND  
SEEKERS.

COMPETENT GUIDES FURNISHED

**David C. Wishart,**  
Proprietor.

**LANCELOT GILL**

Practical Tailor  
GLEICHEN, ALBERTA.

I can make any kind of a garment a customer requires.

**LADIES' COSTUMES**

A SPECIALTY

In which I have had a large experience in making. Thirty years experience in U. S. and Europe.

**Pressing, Cleaning And Repairing**

Ladies' and Gents' Clothing on short notice.

Patterns and Samples can be had by calling at my work-rooms, Cosgrave Block.

**Now Ready for Business**

—THE—  
**GLEICHEN  
FEED  
MILL**

The mill is now in operation, and we invite all to come and see our modern plant.

Feed, Oats and Bran and Shorts for sale

Custom work done while you wait.

Highest market prices paid for oats and barley.

Dealers in Furs, Hides and Horse Hair.

**F. C. Vigar**  
GLEICHEN, ALTA.

**SKATING RINK**

NOW OPEN

The Gleichen Skating Rink is now ready for the season, and the public is asked to give it a trial.

Everything for your enjoyment and comfort is provided.

The Call from now to Jan. 1st, 1911, for \$1.50.

**SHAKESPEARE'S  
GREATEST COMEDY**

"As You Like It" To be Given Here by Splendid Company

To all lovers of the best in drama it will indeed be a welcome announcement which has just been made by Manager Fisher to the effect that Mr. C. P. Walker of Winnipeg will send his elaborate production of "As You Like It" the most delightful of all of Shakespeare's comedies, to Gleichen. The company presenting the play is composed entirely of English players and a really intellectual and finished performance is assured. Mr. Walker has two sets of scenery constructed for the play, one to be used in such theatres as his own beautiful Walker in Winnipeg, and the other, an exact reproduction of the larger set to be used on the smaller stages, so that we can be assured of a perfect scenic equipment. The costumes are new and rich and add greatly to the beauty of the performance. William Yule, a comedian well known to the theatre-goers of the west has been especially engaged for the role of "Touchstone", a part in which he has no superior among the comedians of today.

**Free Seed Distribution**

W. H. Fairfield, superintendent of the Experimental Farm at Lethbridge, writes The Call that he has instructions to make distribution among the farmers of Southern Alberta of a few of the very best and most productive sorts of grain for the improvement of seed throughout this part. The sample bags of wheat and barley distributed will contain five pounds each, those of oats four pounds, enough in each case for at least one-twentieth of an acre. The sample of potatoes will contain three pounds. The following material is available:

Winter wheat—Kharkov (an improved strain of the Turkey Red type.)  
Spring wheat—Red Fife.  
Oats—Banner.  
Barley—Mensury.  
Potatoes—Rochester Rose, Country Gentlemen, American Wonder, Reeve's Rose, Holborn's Abundance, Carman No. 1, Early Mainstay and Vermont Gold Coin.

Each household is entitled to one sample only of the above. If wheat is applied for oats cannot be obtained, etc. In addition to a sample of grain or potatoes, a packet of seedling trees will be sent to each household. This will contain from 50 to 100 and we expected to include in the assortment Manitoba maple, cottonwood, ash and caragana (the last is a hedge plant). Applications should be addressed to the Superintendent Experimental Farm, Lethbridge. These will be filled in the order they are received, so it is important that applications be made early before material is exhausted.

**Namaka Man's Experience**

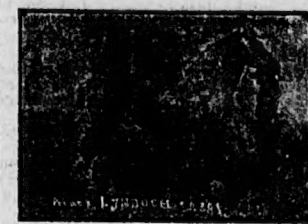
Grain experts and farmers this fall have watched with marked interest the result attending the various methods of cultivating winter wheat and it is now generally conceded that those who irrigate have secured a stand of wheat which excels in every way that which was dependent upon the natural rainfall. H. H. Hiebert of Namaka, was one of a number who irrigated shortly before sowing and in speak of the appearance that his wheat had on the 15th of last month said: "The field had a decidedly green color, compared with other wheat fields in the neighborhood and there is not a square foot of ground that was not covered with wheat. This grain came up five days after sowing while non-irrigated grain in many cases remained for weeks before showing green above the ground. The experience of Mr. Hiebert is identical with that of a large number of others and coupled with the increase returns secured this year from winter wheat, which was irrigated in 1908 it is a safe prediction that an ever increasing acreage of winter wheat will, in future, be irrigated.

To the experience of Bow valley agriculturalists may be added the advice of Prof. Campbell, who when speaking of winter wheat culture in this district said: "I unhesitatingly advise the irrigation of your winter wheat lands. This should be done shortly before sowing. Thoroughly moisten the soil and in the spring there will be sufficient moisture to successfully draw the frost from the roots."

Xmas Day services will be held in St. Andrew's church at 11 a.m., and the following day at 7:30 p.m.

**Gibson & Larkin  
BAKERS**

Gleichen, - Alta.

**JO RANCH**

Breeder and Importer of high class

**CLYDESDALE HORSES**

Young stock always for sale.

A choice lot of Registered Mares and Fillies to select from.

**JOHN CLARK, Jr.,**

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**G. W. EVANS  
UNDERTAKER**

A complete stock of Coffins and Caskets always on hand.

Embalming

Prompt and careful attention given

Office in  
1111 Call Block, Gleichen

**HARDWICK BROTHERS,**

Post Office—Queenstown.  
Range—Snake Valley.

Owners of all Cattle branded:

right ribs — left ribs 499 ribs

right ribs — left ribs 001 ribs

Horses branded D 11

**HORSES  
FOR SALE**

A few Heavy Geldings and Dry Mares, from 1200 to 1600.

Also good light horses.

Prices right.

**DUNCAN CLARK,**  
CROWFOOT, ALTA.

For Sale in the Queenstown District.

West 1/4 of Sec. 35 18 22, price per acre \$14, cash down \$1500.

North 1/4 of Sec. 1-18 22, (100 acres broke) per acre \$17.

N. E. 1/4 of Sec. 3-18 22, price \$2000, cash down \$1500.

South 1/4 of Sec. 26 19 21, \$15 per acre, cash down \$1000.

S. E. 1/4 Sec. 31-18 20, \$15 per acre, cash down \$700.

S. E. 1/4 Sec. 6-19 20, improved, per acre \$15, cash down \$1000.

S. E. 1/4 Sec. 12-1 21, improved, per acre, \$15, cash down \$1000.

N. W. 1/4 Sec. 14 19 20, 65 acres broke, all fenced, good well, stock stable, per acre \$16, cash down \$1000.

These prices hold good for a short time only.

Six sections in township 17 23 from 4 to 7 miles from C. P. R. new survey. Price per acre from \$10 to \$13, sold in a single only. Cash down per section from \$1000 to \$1500. Apply to

JOHN GLAMBECK.

N. W. 1/4 Sec. 14 19 21, Mile P. O.

**H. J. ROBBIE**

Calgary's Leading  
Merchant Tailor,

3 Doors East of Royal Hotel

**GLOBE LAND CO.**

77 and 78 McDougall Block  
CALGARY, ALTA

**50,000 Acres Winter Wheat and Alfalfa Lands**

We have some Good Buys close to Strathmore and Gleichen Irrigated and Non-Irrigated Improved and Unimproved

**EASY TERMS**

List Your Land With Us for Quick Results

**Protect Your Horses from Cold**

BY PUTTING ON A  
**BLANKET**



I have all the different kinds from \$3.50 to \$10.50 per pair.

Orders taken for Hand-made Harness, Chaps and Saddles.

A Complete Line of Robe and Lap Rugs always on Hand.

**T. H. BEACH**

**THE PIONEER MEAT MARKET**

UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT

Having taken over the Pioneer Meat Market we desire to announce to the general public that we will carry on the business with a view always to please those who favor us with their orders, and will use the same careful attention to the small orders that are given to the largest.

Our motto will be "Fairness, Promptness and Courtesy to One and All."

**E. EVERHARDY, Manager.**

**COSGRAVE'S****Skating Goods**

At prices you would pay down east

Gents' and Ladies' Hocking Skates From 75c to \$2.25.

Hockey Sticks, 50c up to 75c

Electric Tape, 10c per package

Skate Straps, 20c to 25c

Pucks Standard, 35c

**BEST PRICES IN TOWN**

**W. S. COSGRAVE,**  
GLEICHEN, ALTA.



## TORONTO'S "OLD FORT"

HISTORIC SPOT IS SOON TO BE RECLAIMED AND RESTORED.

It is About a Hundred and Sixty Years Since M. de la Galissoniere Ordered a Stockade to Be Built Near Where the City Now Stands—“Old Fort” Saw Some Fighting in the War of 1812.

Toronto has happily escaped what, at one time came near becoming a possible disgrace. And the thanks, not only of the city but of the province and, it may be said, of the entire Dominion, are due to the Ontario Historical Society and those who have apparently snatched the historic “Old Fort” as it has generally been termed, from destruction, and it will remain. A Government patent relating to the Garrison Commemorative was granted to the City of Toronto recently, and this includes the area occupied by the site of the old fort, and the conditions of transfer necessitate the restoration of the works, in accordance with a plan apparently drawn and dated at Quebec in the year 1816, and their permanent maintenance. And this result has not been accomplished without some trouble. It has been more than once said that Toronto never showed much enthusiasm over its old land marks. It is true that it does not, so far as the English regime is concerned, possess very much that is really old to conserve. But it possesses enough to inspire respect and provoke interest.

Compared with some cities Toronto may be regarded as a place of some antiquity. There, for example, a halo of age, in a relative sense, around the spot known for years as the “Old Fort,” named originally “Fort York.” But it is, after all, only one hundred and sixty years since the French were extending their trading posts westerly and playing the part of pioneers of nations yet to be, and treading the forests where the “human sea” of the poet’s fancy is even now rolling. And then only, when King George III. had sat for ten years on the throne of Great Britain, was it that M. de la Galissoniere, acting for M. de la Jonquiere, ordered a stockade to be built in the locality. This was later greatly extended, and additions were made to its strength and equipment three years later, in the year 1752, and the position was named Fort Rouille in honor of M. le Comte de Rouille, the French Colonial Minister from 1749 to 1754. But this “position” was not on the same site as Fort York now immediately referred to. It stood on a point further west and through the efforts of the late Rev. Dr. Scadding a cairn was erected on the spot it occupied.

While alluding to old Fort York, it may be noticed in passing that Toronto, later on named York, and then renamed Toronto, would not have been selected as the capital had the wishes of Simcoe been completely with. He had decided that the locality where London now stands would have been the best situation as opening up a communication by way of the Grand River and other channels between Lakes Huron and Ontario.

The archives indicate the correspondence which shows that Lord Dorchester decided that Toronto was the best site for the capital, and this particular spot where the fort stands was noted as a special place, owing to the “strength of its position and the security it could offer to the naval force of the province.” And the most unlearned in the matter of fortifications can see that, as a place for a work commanding the entrance to the harbor, as such strongholds had to be constructed and situated at that period, the position is a commanding one. But it was practically never more than an earth-work and stockade, and up to a few years ago it was, with its old guns, some eight or nine in number, and its venerable and decayed stockade a picturesque and interesting spectacle, very suggestive of the past at an interesting crisis of the country’s history.

The old fort witnessed some stirring scenes during the last war with the United States. It then lay some distance from what was no more than the village of York with its few hundred inhabitants, and the approach of danger, hastily armed with some 24-pounders, not in the best of condition, and some naval guns from the gun-brig “Duke of Gloucester,” afterwards burned during the operations. But in spite of individual bravery and the presence of some veteran soldiers these operations were not crowned with success for the British at the moment. At the outset of the engagement which followed the American invasion and attack on the company of the Newfoundland regiment and five hundred regulars and Canadian militia, the magazine in the western battery exploded and killed a number of men and “crippled the battery,” Captain McNeal of the 8th Regiment was killed. This was followed by a second explosion later, when the main magazine exploded, killing the American General Pike and also killing and wounding 250 of his followers. A rather ignominious capitulation followed.

The American triumph was, however, brief as in two or three days for the invasion, on the 1st of May, 1813, the enemy evacuated the place and sailed away from the scene of their barren triumph.

## By Way of a Change.

If this matter of the naval program of Canada has produced bold independence of thought and speech by the party leaders and their lieutenants, Canada has much to thank the naval program for. We hope sincerely that there will be some good, honest independence of attitude by both Grit and Tory, regardless of party lines, when the subject comes up for discussion in the Parliament. The country is sick of the sheep-like obedience of the party representatives in the House, and would like to see an independent mix-up, by way of a change and a tonic—Brookville Times.

## THE WOOLLY HORSE.

Toronto Reporter Who Was a Celebrity in His Day.

The playgoer of thirty years ago who took an interest in theatrical criticism recalls the writings of a newspaper man known as the “Woolly Horse,” who was known in his own family circle as W. W. Williams, and was for a time on the staff of The Toronto Globe. He derived his sobriquet not from his personal appearance, for he was small and sandy, but from the fact that in winter time he wore a very shaggy overcoat. Moreover, he was always attended by a large bull-dog, and as Toronto was a good deal smaller then than it is now, he attracted much attention on King street. He wrote in a picturesque style, and his judgments were ex cathedra—the final word, so to speak, on a performance. His advent in the lobby filled the management with awe, and when he extended his august approval, it was in no unmeasured terms of praise.

First productions on any stage were not so frequent in Toronto then as they are now, but during his reign there was one event of great importance. Mrs. Scott Siddons, who had won fame and riches as a dramatic reader, decided to become an actress, and chose that place as the city in which she should make her first appearance in that capacity. It was in a Shakespearean role, Beatrice, in “Much Ado About Nothing,” it is said, and the “Woolly Horse” prepared to sling himself.

The rival morning paper, The Mail, did not at that time have a regularly constituted dramatic editor, but on its staff were several men who could write an intelligent critique on a performance of the kind. Mr. Bunting picked out his most literary youth and told him to take all the space he wanted. The young man, who was learned in Shakespeare, came back to the office, and, while admitting the personal beauty and charm of Mrs. Scott Siddons and her ability to recite poetry, stated that she was not an actress at all, and probably never would be. The young man was a worshipper at the feet of Adelaide Neilson, as was every playgoer of his generation, and some of his comparisons were odious.

On the same morning The Globe came out, and the “Woolly Horse” had exhausted the dictionary and Bartlett’s “Familiar Quotations” to find words of praise for the interpretation. Mrs. Scott Siddons purchased a thousand copies of The Globe, and her manager went out looking for the man who had dared to “roast” her. As the address of many social friends in Toronto, the controversy aroused public attention, and for a few days recriminations were furious. Williams gained a temporary victory, and the young man on The Mail was told that he need not do any more writing on Shakespeare and the interpretation thereof—it was hinted that he was more useful as a police reporter. A few months later, however, Mrs. Scott Siddons tried her fortunes in London. England. The doyen of English critics at that time was Joseph Knight, of The Athenaeum, and the young man on The Toronto Mail watched to see what he might say. To his delight Knight took precisely the same view of her achievement as had The Mail after her first appearance on any stage. His critique was reprinted, and the “Woolly Horse” sustained a tardy defeat.

It was Williams who accompanied the Earl of Dufferin through the Northwest Territories for The Globe when the Governor-General made his trip across the prairies. He traveled by backboard, and one reason why he was assigned for the task was that he had been all over the Northwest trails some years previously before he had tried Toronto. At one point the representatives of certain of the tribes were assembled to do homage to Her Majesty’s Viceroy, and one of the chiefs of the Crees made a speech in his own tongue. It was noticed that he made pointed reference to The Globe correspondent who was present taking notes, looking at him pointedly and saying something in a genial tone after the formal words of welcome and homage had been uttered. The Governor-General was curious to know what he had said, and it transpired that the chief had declared that the tribe had felt additionally honored by the fact that he had brought their “little red-haired brother” with him. Williams afterwards went south and became the leading writer on sports in the city of New Orleans, and is said to be still alive in the south.

## U. S. Money in Canada.

That United States capital is interested in Canadian industries to the extent of at least \$250,000,000 is a statement made in an article in last week’s Monetary Times, which has just completed a four months’ investigation into the matter.

The article is supplemented with a list of 184 United States firms with branch factories in Canada. Commenting on the oft-repeated criticism that British capital does not participate in this industrial development, it is noted that the British investor hitherto has been content to invest in Canadian securities which bring him a small return, give him little risk and secure him no control. Last year, Canada’s bond business with Great Britain amounted to only \$61,000,000 less than the total United States industrial investment in this country.

Following is a summary of the figures given:

One hundred and sixty-eight companies, average capital \$600,000, \$100,000,000.  
U. S. investment in B.C. mills and timber, \$50,000,000.  
U. S. investment in B.C. mines, \$50,000,000.  
Land deals in British Columbia, \$2,000,000.  
Packing plants, \$5,000,000.  
U. S. investment in lumber and mines, prairie provinces, \$5,000,000.  
Implement distributing houses, \$4,000,000.  
Land deals, prairie provinces, \$10,000,000.  
Total, \$326,000,000.

## THE MIDDLE-AGED MAN.

Something Said to Him by the Dentist Sets Him Thinking.

“My dentist tells me,” said the middle-aged man, “that my teeth will last as long as I do, and when he said that I was at first pleased, because then it seemed to mean simply that I still had pretty good teeth, good for a long time yet, and I thought that some day I would say to him, sort of half-jokingly:

“Doctor, you tell me my teeth will last as long as I will. About how long do you think my teeth will last?”

“In that way, you see, by indirectness I am going to get a line on how much longer he thought I was likely to live, and as I thought that over I smiled to myself, thinking that was a pretty bright idea. But do you know that when I came to think it over again I didn’t ask him finally. I didn’t.”

“Because I think he knows. I have been going to him now for years, and he knows my teeth through and through. He knows by them how old I am, and he knows their rate of wear exactly, and how much longer they will last, and he could tell me how much longer I will last. But I haven’t asked him because I don’t want to know. I don’t want to know at all.”

“As a matter of fact, I think that when we come to my time of life we don’t much fancy dwelling on that, though there are times when it seems to intrude itself, when we realize that the years ahead of us are not so many as—well, as they were some years ago, when life seemed to us interminable. Any actuary could tell us what our expectation of life may be at the present moment.”

“We expect, of course, that we are going to live longer, to be the exception, but even if we should so prove we can count the years still coming to us without using many figures. We are getting to where we can see the end if we look that way, and I can’t say that I have any fear of it, but I certainly don’t find any pleasure in contemplating it. I’d rather play.”

“So I haven’t asked the dentist because I don’t want to know. The thought of it does drift in on me once in a while, but when it does I shunt it off and get busy and keep plugging and take a cheerful view.”

“I’m glad my teeth are good any how.”

## Women Poets of France.

Recent statistics from France show that there are 300 poetesses in that country, as well as 30 women fashion writers and 1,500 women novelists. There are also 300 feminine writers on educational matters, while sixty women are enrolled on the list of the Society of Divorces. Authors. A woman directs Les Nouvelles, a serious daily paper published in Paris. In England women printers are doing excellent work. The suffragettes have all their circulars, pamphlets, official organs and cards printed by a firm of women who run their business on the co-operative scheme and are making money and a reputation for creditable results at moderate prices.

A woman’s club run entirely by women is one of the most successful clubs in London. It has invested its surplus money in good paying stock and can boast of having a sounder financial basis than nine-tenths of the London clubs. It is called the Pioneer, and numbers among its members chiefly woman journalists, authors and artists.

## Dancing by Halves.

“At a dance the other night I met the most popular girl I ever saw,” said a Harlem bachelorette. “I asked her to dance. She said she would like to, but she had only half a dance left. If I was willing to take that, all right.”

“It was a new experience to share one dance with a rival, but I agreed to her terms. I thought up to the last minute that she was fooling, but when my part of the waltz was done—she put me down for the first half—she glided away from me and sailed off in the arms of the other chap, and been standing around awaiting his opportunity.”

“That is what I call popularity raised to its very highest power.”

Lots of other people would like to know what makes electricity, but nobody does know it. We know a good many things about electricity, just as we know a good many things about the difference between a dead tree and a live tree, although we know the difference perfectly. Just so we know it is dangerous to touch what we call a “live wire,” because electricity is passing through it, but we do not know what electricity is. We know how to make electricity do wonderful things for us, but we do not know what “makes electricity.”

## The Walter’s Fate.

The waiter had been very inattentive. Still the man tipped him. The waiter walked off without thanking him. The man shrugged his shoulders resignedly.

“The only thing to do with these waiters,” he explained, “is to leave them to their fate. They get a bigger percentage on what’s sold than the boss does. If they are energetic in robbing him and supplying tips they eventually become boss. Then they get all that’s coming to them. They get cursed, anathematized, backbitten and robbed.”

## Repaid.

Torke—Your daughter’s musical education must have cost a lot of money?

De Porke—Yes, it did, but I’ve got it all back.

Torke—Indeed!

De Porke—Yes. I’d been trying to buy the house next door for years, and they wouldn’t sell. But since she’s come home they’ve sold it to me for half price.

## Shawl of Cat’s Hair.

A wonderful shawl is possessed by the Duchess of Northumberland. It once belonged to Charles X. of France, and was made entirely from the fur of Persian cats. Although the shawl is eight feet square, it is of such fine texture that it can be compressed into an ordinary coffee cup.

## WHY JONES PAID.

He Preferred to Buy the Supper Rather Than Do Wife’s Bidding.

THREE friends who had been spending the evening at their club agreed that the one who did not do the first thing his wife told him when he got home should pay for an oyster supper.

Smith in trying to find the matches trod on the cat. “That’s right,” said the wife, waking up. “Kill the poor cat and have done with it.”

“Well,” thought Smith, “I’ll have to do it or pay.” So he killed the family pet.

Brown, in the dark, stumbled against the piano. “Why don’t you break the piano?” demanded his wife.

Brown at once broke the piano.

When Jones got home he stumbled on the top step of the staircase.

“Go on,” said his wife—“tumble downstairs and break your neck.”

“Not me,” answered Jones. “I’ll pay for the supper first.”—Illustrated Bits.

## The Legislative Epidemic.

“This yer legislature business is what you might call epidemic,” said Brother Dickey, “goes de rounds an’ sometimes sweeps thoo a whole family ‘fo it gits thoo wid ‘um. For generations an’ generations white folks has been legislatin’—here, dar an’ everywhere. It runs in de blood, an’ dey kin no mo’ hep it than I kin hep bein’ righteous or a ‘possum kin hep feelin’ ‘limmons we’d dey ripe an’ ready for ‘im.”

“Any of them ever make a mark?” he was asked.

“Oh, yes, sah. One er ‘um got mad an’ ‘thowed a ink bottle at somebody, but outside er ‘um I never did hear tell dat any er ‘um did much cuttin’ up.”—Atlanta Constitution.

## A Dismal Thought.

“Well, alships may be all right, but I don’t believe I’ll ever care as much for them as I do for automobiles.”

“Why have you become possessed of that idea?”

“Just think of it. When you’re out in an alship there never will be any thank-you-ma-mams to make the girl squeal and grab hold of you for protection.”—Chicago Record-Herald.

## Natural History.

A certain father who is fond of putting his boys through natural history examinations is often surprised by their mental agility. He recently asked them to tell him “what animal is satisfied with the least nourishment.”

“The moth!” one of them shouted confidently. “It eats nothing but holes.”—New York Journal.

## He Approves.

Friend—Why do you encourage these woman suffrage meetings? Surely, you don’t approve of them?

Husband—Approve? With all my heart! I can come home as late as I like now without finding my wife at home to ask questions.—Fleegende Blatter.

## True Loyalty.

“You should stand up for the railroad that is doing so much to develop your suburb.”

“Well,” answered Mr. Crossroads, “come to think of it, I never get a seat. I stand up for it at least three hours a day.”—Washington Star.

## Hard Graves.

Before a grave can be dug in the churchyard of Llanbedr, in south Wales, the rock has to be blasted away.

## Pecan Culture.

Pecan nuts are grown successfully in several states, but mainly in those states south of parallel 40. Forty feet is generally the distance apart of the trees. If the triangular method of planting is adopted forty trees can be grown to the acre. Pecan trees may bear a few nuts at an early age but paying crops cannot be expected under ten years and full crops under twenty. The annual yield of a tree is full bearing has been variously reported at from one to twenty bushels.

I was cured of painful Goutre by MINARD’S LINIMENT.

Chatham, Ont.

I was cured of inflammation by MINARD’S LINIMENT.

MRS. W. A. JOHNSON.

I was cured of Facial Neuralgia by MINARD’S LINIMENT.

Parkdale, Ont. J. H. BAILEY.

“Do you keep servants?”

“No, we are like all other housekeepers in that respect, we hire servants but do not succeed in keeping them.”—Houston Post.

Red, Weak, Watery, Watery Eyes Relieved By Murine Eye Remedy Try Murine For Your Eye Troubles You Will Like Murine It Soothes. 50c At Your Druggists. Write For Eye Books. Free. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Toronto.

The Iceman’s Scales

A young couple out in Osborne county became the proud parents of a little girl the other day. They wanted to weigh the youngster as soon as she was dressed, but had no scales. Just then the iceman came along, and they borrowed his scales. To their surprise the little one weighed forty pounds.—Osborne, Kan., Farmer.

The Canadian Pacific Railway are running their Annual Excursions from Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta to Eastern Canada, and with the Touring Sleeping Cars, now run on all through trains, enables passengers from Western Canada to travel East with comfort, and at a minimum cost. By taking the “All Canadian Route” (C.P.R.) passengers have very few changes of cars, no tedious transfers across crowded cities and no examination or bonding of baggage.

Send No. name of paper and this ad. for our beautiful Savings Bank and Child’s Sketch-Book. Each book contains a Good Luck Penny.

SCOTT & BOWNE  
126 Wellington Street, West Toronto, Ont.

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## WORTH KNOWING

Simple Remedy That Any One Can Prepare at Home.

Most people are more or less subject to coughs and colds. A simple remedy that will break up a cold quickly and cure any cough that is curable is made by mixing two ounces of Glycerine, a half-ounce of Virgin Oil of Pine compound pure and eight ounces of pure Whiskey. You can get these in any good drug store and easily mix them in a large bottle. The mixture is highly recommended by the Leach Chemical Co., of Cincinnati, who prepare the genuine Virgin Oil of Pine compound pure for dispensing.

She spoke severely.

“How can you throw yourself at him like that?”

The younger and more beautiful girl smiled.

“But,” she argued, “he’s such a good catch.”—Kansas City Star.

Sudden transition from a hot to a cold temperature, exposure to rain, sitting in a draught, unseasonable substitution of light for heavy clothing, are fruitful causes of colds and the resultant cough so perilous to persons of weak lungs. Among the many medicines for bronchial disorders so arising, there is none better than Bickel’s Anti-Consumptive Syrup. Try it and become convinced. Price, 25 cents.

“The time to save is when you’re young.”

“That’s all right, but a fellow doesn’t earn anything till he gets well along and then it costs more to live.”

—Boston Herald.

## COUGHING BURST

BLOOD VESSEL

Says Danger Avoided and Cures Coughs in 5 Hours.

A writer for the medical press states that coughing is responsible for the bursting of blood vessels quite frequently. A cough or cold means inflammation (fever) and congestion, and these in turn indicate that the body is full of poisons and waste matter. Simple relief, as found in patent cough medicines, and whiskey, often result in more harm than good; as they cause more congestion. A tonic laxative cough syrup will work marvels and here follows a prescription which is becoming famous for its prompt relief and thorough cures. It rids the system of the cause, except it be consumption. Don’t wait for consumption to grasp its victim, but begin this treatment, which cures some in five hours. Mix in a bottle one-half ounce fluid wild cherry bark, one ounce compound essence cardoil and three ounces syrup white pine compound. Take twenty drops every half hour for four hours. Then one-half to one teaspoonful three or four times a day. Give children less according to age.

A Gentle Insinuation

Lady—My husband gives me a piece of jewelry every birthday.

Friend—You must have quite a collection of them now, my dear.—Megendorfer Blaetter.

Pills of Attested Value.—Parmelee’s Vegetable Pills are the result of careful study of the properties of certain roots and herbs, and the action of such as sedatives and laxatives on the digestive apparatus. The success the compounders have met with attests the value of their work. These pills have been recognized for many years as the best cleansers of the system that can be got. Their excellence was recognized from the first and they now grow more popular daily.

The Testaments.

The period in which the Old Testament was being written covers 1,000 years, while the period of the composition of the New Testament covers about 100 years. The oldest poems in the Old Testament date back to about the year 1200 B. C., while some of the Psalms and Book of Daniel are placed at the year 200 B. C. The earliest part of the New Testament was written about the year 50 A. D. and the latest part about 150 A. D.

Veal and Goose.

Roast veal is the most indigestible of butcher’s meat. It takes five and one-half hours to digest. Roast goose takes two and one-half hours.

A Lofty Bounding Mark.

The highest placed monument in the world is on La Combra, the summit of a pass in the Andes, and marks the frontier of the Chilean and Argentine republics. It stands at an altitude of 12,700 feet above the sea level.

Moonlight in Cuba.

Moonlight most luteous sometimes causes sore eyes in Cuba, and the natives urinate and perambulate with umbrella and parasol.

Liberia.

The mineral resources of Liberia are practically unknown. Prospecting in that part of Africa is a matter of extreme difficulty, owing to the density of the forests and the disturbed state of the country.

Rhode Island.

Rhode Island received its name from what was supposed to be a resemblance in contour to the island of Rhodes, in the Mediterranean.

Do you trap or buy Furs? I am a Canada’s largest dealer, I pay highest prices. Your shipments solicited. I pay mail and express charges, remit sent free.

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KELPION

A PERFECT ROSE REMEDY.

Endorsed by the English Journal “Lancet,” “Science,” “Illustrated,” “Health.”

Supplied to British Soldiers in South Africa. For all Throat and Croup, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Old Coughs, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Pimples, Itch, Scabies, Rheumatism, Lameness, Sprains, Swellings, Piles, Cuts, Sore Feet and Frost Bites. Sold by Druggists, 25c. Try it once.

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To push and sell a full line of The Willmott Binders, Mowers, Rakes, Shocks, Shock Loaders, Etc. Apply

HENRY W. KING, Western Representative, Regina.

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## QUICKEST WITH SAFETY

PISO’S CURE

THE BEST MEDICINE FOR CUGHS &amp; COUGHS

For the baby often means rest for both mother and child. Little ones like it too—it’s so palatable to take. Free from opiates. All Druggists, 25 cents.

A Bore

“A plague on him.” I loud exclaim, Won’t some one tell him to the floor? A curse upon his very name, The man who’s seen the show before.

They Cleanse While They Cure.—The vegetable compounds of which Parmelee’s Vegetable Pills are composed, mainly dandelion and man-drake, clear the stomach and intestines of deleterious matter and restore the deranged organs to healthful action. Hence they are the best remedy for indigestion available to-day. A trial of them will establish the truth of this assertion and do more to convince the ailing than anything that can be written of these pills.

In a corridor of one of the University of Texas buildings there is a large replica of “The Winged Victory.” A waggish-inclined student observed the headless, armless, footless statue, and wrote underneath:

“God pity Defeat!”—Lippincott’s Magazine.

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## GOD'S WORK AND OURS

PASTOR RUSSELL SPEAKS ON MEANS TO SALVATION.

Text, "Work Out Your Own Salvation With Fear and Trembling, For It Is God Which Worketh In You Both to Will and to Do of His Good Pleasure" (Philippians ii, 13)—Joint-Heirs With Christ.

Sunday, Dec. 12.—Pastor Russell of Brooklyn Tabernacle preached to-day from the following text to a packed house:

"Work out your own salvation with fear and trembling, for it is God which worketh in you both to will and to do of His good pleasure" (Philippians ii, 13).

The proper relationship between faith and works and between God's work and ours are matters apparently not clearly understood by the majority of Christian people and, of course, not at all comprehended by the world. It is not only worth while, but very important, that each Christian entering into covenant relationship with God should understand distinctly his own responsibilities, the assistance which God is willing to grant him through the merit of Christ, and what is required of him individually in the matter of good works. A great stake, a great prize is involved. Carelessness or ignorance might jeopardize this prize—might lose us a place amongst "the very elect" who shall be joint-heirs with their Redeemer in his Millennial Kingdom soon to be inaugurated for the blessing of the whole world.

Mark well that we purposely avoid the error which so long has beclouded our spiritual vision. Note that we do not say that a failure to be amongst "the elect" would signify to be with damned millions in eternal torture. No such unreasonable proposition is represented in God's Word. The question of this Gospel age is to gain or not to gain eternal life and glory and honor as members of the Body of Christ. In a word, not pleasure or misery, but life or death, is the alternative.

Who are addressed by the Apostle in the words of our text? He is not addressing the wilfully or ignorantly wicked—the world. He is addressing those who had been such, but who repented, reformed, turned to God and saw a great light. They have seen themselves to be sinners under just condemnation of the Creator, and have seen also that Jesus, the Sent of God, has provided reconciliation with the Father through his blood and his sacrifice. More than this they have by faith accepted this proffered grace of God, and through a full consecration of their all, made acceptable through their Advocate, they have been received of the Father as his spirit-begotten children. They have been advised that as children they are "heirs" of God, joint-heirs with Jesus Christ, their Lord, their Head, their Redeemer, in the glorious Millennial Kingdom which the Father has foretold shall be his for the blessing of all the families of the earth. But all these blessings they have received through faith and not actually. They must wait for the actualities until they and all of their brethren in the same class, "called of God in the one hope of their calling," shall have been tried, tested, perfected, in character, in heart, "Copies of God's dear Son."

Our text declares that we should work out our own salvation, because it is God that worketh in us. This puts God's work first and ours subsequently. Let us therefore consider the matter in this order. How, in what sense, does God work in his people—not in the world; not in the repentant sinner; not in the merely justified; but in those who have passed those stages of approach to God and, by the begetting of his holy Spirit, have entered his family as children, as sons? "Behold what manner of love the Father hath bestowed upon us, that we should be called the sons of God" (I John iii, 1). "And if children, then heirs; heirs of God, and joint-heirs with Jesus Christ our Lord" (Romans viii, 17). How does God work in such as have thus become his children—his sons?

We reply that he works in them through his spirit—the spirit of the Truth; the spirit of holiness; the spirit of consecration; the spirit of sonship. That is to say, a certain holy power or influence operates in and about the spirit-begotten children of God in harmony with this relationship. It has to do with all of their experiences in life—home, family, business, joys, sufferings, pleasures, sorrows.

But God's special way of dealing with his spirit-begotten children is through their intellects—communicating with them through the holy Scriptures. As the Apostle says, "God who spake in time past unto the fathers by the prophets hath in these last days spoken unto us by his Son" (Hebrews i, 1). The twelve apostles whom the Father specially gave to him, he particularly accepted as his representatives, his mouth-pieces, the channels through whom would come to the family of God the instructions necessary for their development in holiness—the instructions necessary for their attainment of the hope of their calling—glory, honor and immortality in joint-heirship with Jesus Christ, Redeemer as the spiritual Seed of Abraham for the blessing of the world (Galatians iii, 29).

Our Lord Jesus refers to this work of God in his people through his Word, saying, "Sanctify them through thy Truth. Thy Word is Truth" (John xvii, 17). St. Paul refers to the Scriptures as the power of God, saying, "All Scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness; that the man of God may be perfect, thoroughly furnished unto all good works" (II Timothy iii, 16, 17).

We have seen that God does a work in his consecrated people, using his providences in connection with the experiences of life, and that he specially uses his Word for their instruction in

righteousness. We are to remember incidentally that our Lord Jesus who redeemed us and reconciled us by his blood is still our Advocate with the Father and our Instructor as the Father's representative; that he is still in the School of Christ. Next we should note the Divine method in this work of grace being carried on in our hearts from the time we fully submitted them in full consecration, in faith. Our text declares that God's work in us is divided into two parts—to will and to do. Let us examine first how God works in us to will.

The will is the real person or ego. The body is merely responsible as the agent or servant of the will. With the world the will and the body are usually at one—sympathetically co-operative. But in those begotten of God's Spirit as his children matters are different. Their wills by consecration are developed along lines quite antagonistic to the natural preferences of their flesh, so that the Apostle wrote, "With the mind I myself serve (or desire to serve) the Law of God, but with the flesh I serve (or desire to serve) the law of sin" (Romans vii, 25). Hence every spirit-begotten person has a warfare between his new mind, with its holy aspirations and desires and its opponent flesh with its animal propensities, some good and some bad. Hence the Apostle exhorts all these New Creatures to "war a good warfare" against their own flesh and to bring it into subjection to the New Mind and to the Divine Law. He urges that we "Bring every thought into captivity to the obedience of Christ" (II Corinthians x, 5). This, of course, would mean absolute perfection, so far as the New Creature would be concerned and a complete deadness so far as the flesh is concerned. With every thought captivated to the Lord the individual would never in any sense commit sin other than the sin of ignorance or imperfection.

God works in the minds of his people not along the lines of enslavement of the mind after the manner of Satan and those who are subject to his delusions—by hypnotism, etc. God's operation is the very reverse of this. He enlightens the mind to do his work. He displays to our minds gradually light and Truth, purity and goodness in the true colors, in contrast with the ignorance and delusion. And in the same words he sets before us the great prize of glory, honor and immortality and joint-heirship with our Redeemer in his Kingdom. The power of these hopes working in a consecrated mind is wonderful. It can make the naturally weak strong, the naturally timid bold as a lion. This operation upon the mind is a gradual one from the time of our begetting of the holy Spirit until our change—not all at once, but gradually little by little, the Lord displays to us one feature after another of his wonderful Plan of salvation. Step by step he shows to the appreciative and obedient heart the riches of his grace, his loving kindness, his tender mercy, the boundlessness of his love and the ultimate outworking of his Divine powers for the blessing of all of his creatures who will accept his favors on his own terms. All the while he leaves us free agents to will in harmony with his proposition or to reject it. He will coerce no one. Our Lord Jesus expressed the Father's sentiment in this matter, saying, "The Father seeketh such to worship him as worship him in spirit and in truth" (John iv, 23).

Endeavor to do right naturally follows right willing. But this does not signify that God completes a work upon our wills first and then begins a fresh work upon us, stimulating us to do right. No, the work of God is continuous, as through his providence and Word God exercises an influence upon our wills through the knowledge of his Truth, little by little each new point of Truth was expected to be acknowledged by efforts on our part to do God's will to the extent that the new will was able to control the imperfect body. We may safely conclude that each step in right-willing must be followed by a step in right-doing before another item of grace and Truth would be granted as a basis for additional willing and then additional doing. Thus, as we walk by first putting one foot forward and then the other repeatedly, so the New Creature walks or progresses by first willing and next doing the Lord's good pleasure to the extent of his ability.

As surely as the right-willing is the result of Divine operation in the revealing of Truth, so also is the right-doing. Of the Divine influence in our hearts working in us both to will and to do God's good pleasure, St. Peter gives us a word right to the point, saying, "Whereby are given unto us exceeding great and precious promises; that these ye might be partakers of the Divine nature" (II Peter i, 4).

We have heard many improper prayers presented at the Throne of Grace by well-intentioned but misinformed children of God. Many Christians request God to do for them that which he tells them they must do for themselves. The one who asks asks something which leaves the Throne of God confident that God will do for him what God has never promised to do for anybody, but has told us each must do for himself. Many pray, "Abandon us not in temptation, but deliver us from the Evil One" and then walk straight into temptation, wholly neglecting the directions of God's Word. Indeed, many neglect the study of that Word, that they are not aware what are its teachings, its counsels—respecting Satan and the temptations from the world, the flesh and the devil, to which all must be more or less exposed for their testing and character development.

Some pray to God to save them by his Divine power and expect him to work miraculously in them, while they are giving the best of their time and talent and influence to business or to pleasure or to self-gratification. Such need to learn the meaning of our text, "Work out your own salvation with fear and trembling." They need to learn the meanings of the Apostle's words, "Keep yourselves in the love of God." God absolutely refuses to deal with us as machines. More than that, he refuses to coerce, to push, to pull, to drive, those whom he is now calling to sonship and

joint-heirship with Christ in his Kingdom.

During the Millennium the world will receive all sorts of pulling, pushing, driving, "stripes," for their correction in righteousness,—to make them all eventually see, to ultimately force all to take their stand for right or for wrong intelligently. But now it is different. God is "calling," "drawing" and accepting through faith in Christ as "members" of the Body of Christ, only such as can be moved to energy and devotion by the enlightenment of their minds through the Truth. None others are wanted for this "elect" class.

Those who rightly understand our text could never have so misunderstood the Saviour's words to the dying thief, "Thou shalt be with me in Paradise," as to suppose that he meant that the penitent thief would be a member of the "elect" Church, his joint-heir in the Kingdom. Indeed not! That thief had not worked out any salvation. He will indeed be in Paradise eventually. Paradise will be restored and the whole earth become as the Garden of Eden under the Millennial reign of Christ and his "members," the Church. But he was not "begotten of the holy Spirit." He was not "transformed by the renewing of his mind," that he might prove the good, acceptable and perfect will of God. He never added to his faith fortitude; and to fortitude knowledge; and to knowledge temperance; and to temperance patience; and to patience godliness; and to godliness brotherly kindness; and to brotherly kindness love, as the Word assures us all must do who would make their calling and election sure (II Peter i, 10, 11). We will not, however, discuss the thief further, as we did so on a previous occasion, and that sermon is in print. I will be pleased to mail it free on post card request.

The spirit-begotten children of God must work out their salvation as New Creatures in Christ by growth in grace. And growth in grace means growth in knowledge—not general knowledge, but the special knowledge provided by the Lord in his Word. It is in full accord with what we everywhere observe of the wide-spread ignorance of the Word of God, even amongst Christians, that the Scriptures declare, "My people perish for lack of knowledge" (Hosea iv, 6). It is necessary to fit us for the future service as "members" of the Church, associated in his glorious Kingdom work. Our call is to be kings and priests that we may serve the world of mankind. To prepare us for that service is the object of our present call and the trials of faith and patience, that by all these, character-likes of Christ might be developed in us. If we do these things we shall never fail and an entrance will be granted us into the everlasting Kingdom of our Lord and Saviour. If we do these things heartily they will prove that we are copies of the Lord Jesus and it is the Divine predestination that only such as are joint-heirs in the Kingdom (Romans viii, 17).

## SEND A TEXT FOR A SERMON.

To Pastor Russell, Brooklyn Tabernacle, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Pastor Russell will be glad to have a post card from such of our readers as are interested in his weekly discourses and have received some blessing from them. Suggest topics for next year's sermons, and mention this Journal.

Pastor Russell has laid in a supply of little booklets containing the beautiful poem, "The Sweet Briar Rose." He proposes sending one of these to his response to the first thirty of our readers heard from. To the sender of the first card received and to the senders of the three most interesting cards, he will instead mail a beautiful celluloid book-mark, heart-shaped, bearing two verses of Scripture and a photograph of the Saviour, copied from an Emerald tablet found in the Vatican Library and supposed to have been executed in the fourth century.

## A Varied Climate.

The time has passed for speaking of the climate of Canada as a whole. And it is well that it is so, because it is varied that it can be properly described only in sections. This is a big country, and its climate is varied accordingly. There is a variety for every section and a choice for every inhabitant. One is reminded of this when glancing over the reports of the Government experimental farms, which are scattered across the Dominion from Nappan, N.S., to Agassiz, B.C.

Take the report from the latter, for instance. Here is a page or two devoted to an account of the experiments carried on in growing nuts, and the first variety treated of is the English walnut. This delicious nut is associated in one's mind with those parts of England where the climate is the mildest, and with sunny Spain and Southern France. And yet in British Columbia, English walnut trees have been planted. They are doing well, and are already producing nuts. Very successful experiments have been made with the Japanese walnut, a strong grower with luxuriant foliage. They produce abundant crops of nuts, very sweet and richly flavored. This tree, it is predicted, will become popular among the farmers of the province. Pecan trees are growing well, but have not reached the stage of maturity. It is almost impossible to get ripened nuts, owing to the blue jays, which come in flocks and carry off the fruit.

## Under the New President.

Increased efficiency in the Grand Trunk system will be looked for with the utmost confidence, and the management will find out that it enjoys in larger measure the interest and sympathy of the whole Dominion.—Toronto Globe.

## Idols of the Rabble.

It is to be hoped that England has not reached that stage which was experienced by Greece after the death of the greatest among her statesmen, when the control of affairs was handed over to the idols of the rabble.—Province, Vancouver.

## PIONEER OF PIONEERS

MRS. JOHN CLARKE CAME TO CANADA IN 1820.

Remarkable Swiss Woman, Who Died in Montreal Recently, Lived in the Reigns of Five British Monarchs and Was a Belle in the Very Early Days in Canada—Her Husband Was Partner of Astor.

At the beginning of the last century no one seems quite certain of the exact date when Mrs. John Clarke, who was associated with the original John Jacob Astor in the fur-trading business. Recently Mrs. Clarke died in Westmount, and in between her birth and death she had played a strenuous part in the history of Canada. She was a pioneer of pioneers, inasmuch as she followed her husband into the Great Northwest, roughing it as he did while he served as factor, and later as chief factor, of the Hudson Bay Co. Not only did she see the beginnings of that development which has made the western provinces among the greatest assets of the Dominion, but she went with her husband to Labrador, which in those days was pretty much at the world's end. Later on, she was a recognized leader in Montreal society, and her daughters among its belles.

When last I saw Mrs. Clarke, a few weeks before her death, says C. C. M. in Saturday Night, she was full of interest in what was going on around her. In spite of her years, which numbered 106 at least, and probably more, she was both alert and cheerful. Propped up among big white frilled pillows, her tiny form seemed lost, but her face marvellously wrinkled, sharp featured, and smiling, was full of attraction. Her hair, of which she possessed a quantity, was absolutely ivory white, and stood about her face like a great Pompadour, unless held smooth and flat by a white lace scarf. Her physical strength was still remarkable, and not only could she hear, without difficulty, but she took part in the conversation. That her eyesight was still good was shown by her interest in a camera when it was placed in a position to photograph her.

The sight of that wonderful little old lady seemed to annihilate time. To take her hand seemed to link one at once with those far-off days of Napoleonic glory when the destiny of Europe lay with the great Corsican. One can hardly realize what it means to have lived in the reigns of five British sovereigns, and to have had one's birth antedate that of Queen Victoria by many years.

Mrs. Clarke's parentage was mixed, her father being German, and her mother Swiss. Her birth took place at Neuchâtel some time between 1800 and 1806, but her daughter assured me that the exact date was unknown. Her childhood passed peacefully, her father, whose name was Traucclair, occupying a good position. She was yet in her teens when she came to Canada with her parents. Her meeting with her husband was not without an element of romance, and, in fact, throughout her long life, things seldom seemed to happen to her as they did to other people. She seemed to have been selected to show just what a woman could do, could endure, and conquer. She was many-sided, and it was said of her that she was as much at home leading a ball with a governor-general as she was presiding in a Hudson Bay post, and that no one could surpass her in charm in either position.

The Clarke family have long been identified with what is now the city of Westmount, occupying a position of prominence. The family owned a large amount of property there. Until within the last year or so the old family mansion—a delightfully picturesque relic of the past—stood at the corner of Clarke avenue and Sherbrooke street. In the early days of the last century all the property immediately surrounding the house belonged to the Clarks, the head of the family being one Simon Clarke, father of John Clarke. The latter, who was of an adventurous spirit, decided to leave home in search of adventure, and in time became associated with John Jacob Astor as a fur-trader. Later John Clarke decided upon taking a trip to Europe, going to London and Paris, and finally reaching Switzerland, where he met Miss Traucclair, and fell in love with her. Obviously some sort of an understanding was entered upon, because Mr. Clarke, who was a widower, had not long returned to the country before Mr. and Mrs. Traucclair and their pretty young daughter arrived at Quebec. This was some time about 1820, and conditions in Canada, Mrs. Clarke was accustomed to say, were as different to those which she had been accustomed, as is Montreal now changed from what it was then. Everything was new to her, but for a time after her marriage to Mr. Clarke, who took place in Montreal, she lived at the old farm-house with her husband's people in Westmount. Not long afterwards she went West with her husband and partook of all the discomforts and dangers that attend the life of the pioneer.

Shortly after her arrival in the northwest, Mrs. Clarke led the singing at the first missionary service held in the Selkirk Settlement, the missionary in charge being Rev. Mr. West, the first Anglican missionary to the northwest. As a memento of the occasion, Mr. West presented Mrs. Clarke with a Bible, the first taken into the country.

It was while the Clarks were in Labrador that cholera raged in Montreal, and the Clarke residence at that time, "Beaver Lodge," in Outremont, was used as a refuge by many of the citizens who wished to escape the epidemic. At the time of the Rebellion "Beaver Lodge" was fortified, and there the governor, Sir John Colborne, sat in council. It was after the rebellion that a memorable ball was given at Montreal by the officers of the garrison, the ball being opened by Mrs. Clarke and the governor.

## TRADE WITH JAPAN.

It Has Great Possibilities Says W. T. R. Preston.

The return to Canada of Mr. W. T. R. Preston, Commissioner of Trade to Japan and China, has given an impetus to the desire for an expansion of trade with the Far East. No western country stands in such favorable geographical relation to Japan as the Dominion of Canada. Our western ports are nearer by hundreds of miles than those of any other country. The requirements of Japan are simply incalculable. The entire area of the empire of the Mikado is less than that of the Province of Ontario, and less than one-fifth is available for successful agriculture. Within such limits there is a population of fifty millions, increasing at the rate of half a million annually.

The market this country will afford to the world in a comparatively short period, opens up a most profitable channel for very many Canadian products. The opportunities that will be offered for an expansion of the trade of the Dominion should not be neglected. In many ways Japan is going to be a competitor of the West in the markets of Asia, and perhaps eventually in the western world as well. The empire must develop on some line, and as the limit of expansion has about been reached in its agricultural life, the only avenue likely available for expansion is along industrial lines. But the great changes that will be brought about in the life and habits of the people by such expansion, must necessarily create a demand for western commodities.

Japan's necessity, therefore, is going to prove Canada's opportunity. Japan will require very many of our natural products and raw materials. But the demand will not by any means be confined to the usually accepted list, such as wheat, flax, pulp, paper and lumber. Iron and steel products from our great eastern industries will certainly find a market, not only in Japan, but in Korea and China, also. As in all these countries vast railway construction is already afoot, the Canadian Government will do well to put forth its best efforts to cultivate and develop our trade with these eastern markets. It is evident that our neighbors to the south thoroughly appreciate the possibilities of the far eastern trade. This is evident from the fact that an influential imperial business commission is at present touring the United States for three months, the guests of the chambers of commerce of the western coast. A few members of this commission were persuaded to make a brief visit to Canada, and they were deeply impressed with the resources of the country and the possibilities for an expansion of trade with this country. The subject is most important. The Government at Ottawa, in co-operation with the commercial interests of the Dominion, should leave nothing undone to foster and protect Canadian interests in the Far East.

## Buying Corregios.

One of the older residents of Toronto was recently telling of a capital thing that had happened, who had made a fortune by the purchase of rags and the development of the industries of which they are the raw material. In time he set up a mansion which he was desirous should not be surpassed in the land, and engaged in the process of filling it with works of art. Some one told him that no man was complete without a Corregio, and, having business in England with regard to the shipment of a vast consignment of rags, he decided to pick up a Corregio or two if he got a chance.

He happened to meet on his Toronto friend who was a university man and familiar with art subjects, and asked him where he could get one. He would like to see one anyway. The friend took him to the National Kensington Museum, and finally came upon a small specimen of the painter's work.

"Oh, that's a little one," exclaimed the capitalist, "how much would it be worth?"

"Somewhere in the neighborhood of ten thousand pounds," said his friend. "Pshaw!" was the reply. "I can buy pictures like that in Montreal for \$25 a piece."

A few weeks later the cultured friend met the capitalist in London again; he had been to Paris in the meantime.

"What about the Corregios?" queried the friend.

"Oh, I bought a pair of 'em for five hundred francs," said the capitalist; "they don't try to rob you over there."

And sure enough he had brand new ones bearing the signature "Corregio" in round, clear letters.

Sir Wilfrid is no horseman, generally known about Canada's Premier, and although he is not a rider, the reins of the administration with mastery skill and diplomacy, he cannot drive a horse. When Sir Wilfrid goes to his pretty rural retreat at Arthabaska, where he spends a few weeks every summer, he frequently takes some intimate friend out with him. Sir Wilfrid always insists on driving, but his companion is never very easy in mind. While the Premier can easily keep his followers within party lines, he cannot control nearly so well the lines over the steed that he is directing. The animal has a tendency to wander all over the road, and sometimes the carriage is dangerously near the ditch. But the polished and tactful chief of the Liberal party is totally oblivious of danger in any matter what haunting fear to his escort may have. The humor of the situation lies in the fact that Sir Wilfrid thinks that he is an admirable horseman, but others, although they do not care to openly declare their opinions, say he pushes on the reins like a woman, and are always thankful for one more escape when the journey is ended.

## Should Explain.

It is up to Great Britain at this stage of the negotiations to come out plainly and explain what she would consider a valuable contribution to the strength of the Imperial navy. Then it will be up to Canada.—Ottawa Citizen.

## THE WEED PROBLEM.

Department of Agriculture Has Issued a Book on It.

This question of weeds is interesting to many, to the farmers it is of vital importance. That is why the Department of Agriculture has just issued a large book devoted to weeds. It is not an ordinary departmental blue book, forbidding in appearance and dry in matter. It is a book fit for the library, substantially and attractively bound, well printed on fine paper, and profusely and beautifully illustrated. And, best of all, it is filled with information presented in a most entertaining and instructive form.

Every farmer should have a copy and study it during his hours of leisure that approaching winter will bring to him. And, having studied it, he should begin next spring to put in practice the knowledge gained. This book will be found a description of practically every noxious weed known in Canada, and accompanying the description is a full-page colored plate of the weed. These plates are large, they have been carefully prepared, and are accurate representations of the weed in question. The book also relates the great loss sustained through weeds and describes in detail the best manner of fighting them.

Take one weed for example, one whose bright, blue blossoms look pretty enough along a road side, and which is very common throughout Eastern Canada. It is wild chicory, also called wild succory and blue sailor. It is said to have a history, and like the history of so many things, it is downward and not upwards. In several countries of Europe, particularly in England and France, chicory was cultivated, principally for its root, although its leaves made good food for cattle. Its blanched leaves could also be made into a salad. But it is the root that is chiefly valuable. It is roasted, ground to a coarse powder and used either as a substitute for coffee or as an adulterant of coffee.

Many people liked the additional flavor it imparted to coffee, and as it gives off a deep brown color to water in which it is infused, it added the appearance of strength to coffee with which it is mixed. Chicory, a native of Canada, brought out chicory seed and planted it, and the root became widely used for the purpose of making a beverage. But control was lost of the plant and it became wild, just as it is wild in England and France. The book on Farm Weeds tells all about it and how to fight it. And there are two hundred pages in the work filled with just such useful information.

## ART IN GOWANDA.

The Prospectors Knew Fidelity to Nature When They Saw It.

Some men are art critics, and others know how to blast rock. Generally a broad chasm divides men who exercise one or the other of these talents. Some of the miners who have dynamite are likely to fall in detecting the more subtle tones or outlines of a work of art.

Paint the picture of a miner eating soup from a sieve with a fork, and the miner will roar at the absurdity of the thing. I mention this because it is preliminary to the first wave of controversy that ever swept over the mining country, in which art detail was the inspiration. This is the way it happened: A new theatre was being erected on the Smyth side of Elk City, and an artist, one of the really good ones, was selected to paint the drop curtain. He decided to paint a picture that the miners would appreciate. Forests of Jack pine rose under the magic of his brush. Bushes were planted and shrubs thrived at proper places on the canvas. A mountain loomed up like a blue shadow far in the background. The water was so real that you could drown yourself in it.

Then came the crowning inspiration. In the centre of a river he painted a canoe in which two rough men were seated, paddling gracefully, their sleeves rolled up, their faces and muscles, standing out like cords, as the fragile craft was forced through the water. It was a fine picture. There was life and spirit in it. The artist thrilled with the pride of a man whose work, well done, was its own reward.

The night that the theatre opened the scene was up in Elk City. The miners came in and seated themselves. Eyes were centred on the canvas. Men grew fidgety and could not look at the picture without getting nervous. Just what the trouble was they could not fathom until some one at the rear shouted: "Say, men, those fellows are both paddlin' on the one side!"

That started the racket. The absurdity of the thing dawned on those men, who live half the time in their canoes. For days it was the talk of Elk City, and finally the management of the theatre removed the curtain altogether.

## Where Jumbo Was Killed.

St. Thomas Times: On Sept. 15 next it will be just a quarter of a century since the famous elephant, the moose, moth Jumbo, was killed near the Grand Trunk Railroad crossing on Woodworth avenue, St. Thomas. Barnum's Circus had been exhibiting on the 12-acre lot, north of the track, part of what is known as the Mann Farm, and where circus tents have been annually pitched for years.

This historic spot, along with the 14 acres lying on the south side of the track, is now being offered for sale.

## Immigration For October.

The total immigration into Canada for October was 17,301, as compared with 9,089 in October of last year, 8,032 arrived at ocean ports, an increase of 78 per cent., and 9,269 at United States, an increase of 402 per cent., as compared with the same month of last year.

The total immigration for seven months, April to October inclusive, was 138,234, as compared with 106,566 for the same months of last year, an increase of 28 per cent.

## IF PEERS WERE POOR

MOST OF ENGLAND'S LORDS COULD TURN A PENNY.

Several of Them Are Expert Sea-Captains, and Many Are Capable of Earning a Livelihood at Literature—There Are Also Some Notable Financiers in the British Upper Chamber and Some Land Agents.

In spite of the dismal prognostications in which certain wealthy peers have been indulging as to the probable effect of the budget on their incomes, it is unlikely that many of them would be unable to make both ends meet by their own exertions even were they reduced by a hard-hearted Chancellor of the Exchequer to the painful necessity of earning their own living.

Lord Montagu of Beaulieu, for instance, could easily obtain employment as a chauffeur or garage attendant were he to be deprived of his estates in Hampshire, while Lord de la Warr is another peer who is equally at home whether steering a 60-horse-power motor car or a dainty racing yacht.

Quite a number of peers could earn a very good living amongst those that go down to the sea in ships. Lord Brassey is a case in point. Not only is he one of the foremost authorities in the Upper House on maritime matters, but he also holds a master's certificate from the Board of Trade, and has sailed many thousand miles in his famous yacht the Sunbeam. Another peer who is quite at home on the briny is Lord Dunraven, whose name was once in everybody's mouth as that of a challenger for the America's cup.

Many members of the Upper House were they to be suddenly deprived of their inherited incomes, would doubtless turn their attention to literature and journalism, among those who have earned distinction in these fields being the Duke of Argyll, Lord Rosebery, and Lord Fitzmaurice. In addition to these aristocratic lights of the literary firmament, there are, of course, in the House of Lords many men who owe their position to their brilliant work as professional journalists and newspaper proprietors. Most prominent among these, perhaps, are Lord Northcliffe, founder of the halfpenny press, which has done so much to revolutionize newspaper methods, and Lord Burnham, an ex-proprietor of The Daily Telegraph. In this connection it is interesting to note that the late Marquess of Salisbury in his younger days used to eke out his not over lavish allowance as a younger son by brilliant contributions to The Saturday Review.

Except as directors and "guinea pigs," few members of the Upper House would be able to make much of a living at commercial or financial pursuits but there are some conspicuous exceptions, notably Lord Avebury and Lord Rothschild, while the Marquess of Londonderry, an ex-Postmaster-General, has had considerable practical experience as a colliery proprietor.

Sporting peers whose ancestral hen roosts had been robbed would doubtless seek posts in connection with their favorite sports and this market would probably be overcrowded, for there are a large number of occupants of the gilded chamber who would be eminently qualified to act as trainers, huntmen, or gamekeepers.

Among prominent peers whose knowledge of racing matters might procure them profitable employment might be mentioned Lord Durham and the Duke of Portland, while several noble lords who at present act as masters of foxhounds would be able to earn their living in the humbler, but equally important, post of huntsman.

Even if he had not his profession to fall back upon, the Lord Chancellor might still turn an honest penny as marker at a racquet or tennis court, he having been in his day one of the best amateur exponents of these games, while a post in the list of athletics could also be found for Lord Desborough, the founder of the Olympic Games.

Another occupation which peers shorn of their ancestral revenues might be glad to take up is that of a land agent. Earl Carrington, for instance, the present popular President of the Board of Agriculture, is probably excelled in practical knowledge by very few professional land agents, while another peer who is an adept in agricultural pursuits is the famous scientist, Lord Reay.

From these examples it will be easily seen that peers, even if they do take life easily on occasion, are by no means the incompetent drones they are sometimes supposed to be. Indeed it may be said that there are few jobs which could not be performed by some handy man in the House of Lords. Even fire insurance is represented, the well-known Sussex peer, Lord Egmont, having at one time served in the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, while Lord Lansdale is the energetic chief officer of a brigade in the provinces.

## Dark Skins and Heat.

Staff Surgeon Oswald Rees of the British navy says the negro's color gives him an advantage over the white man in the stockhold as well as in the sun. "In the sun," this authority explains, "dark skins resist heat better in the stockhold it radiates heat better." Dr. Rees says the little thin man loses heat much more rapidly and therefore is a much better stockholder than is the larger and more fleshy man.

## Mount Asquith.

Availing himself of the privilege of explorers, Lieut. Shackleton has named several of the mountains discovered on his journey towards the South Pole.

One he calls after the Prime Minister of England, Mount Asquith; another he names after the First Commissioner of Works, Mount Harcourt; and a third after "Toby, M.P.," Mount Henry Lucy.



